The New-York Times.

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THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at Columbus—Gov. Noyes Renominated—Denunciation of the Back-Pay Steal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21.—The Republican State Convention here, to-day, was fully an average of Republican conventions in Ohio, notwithstanding this is "off" year. Every section of the State was well represented by the best elements of the party. Entire harmony prevailed. There was not an opposing voice to the renomination of Gov. Noyes. His speech of acceptance was short and pointed, and was received rapturously. It was one of the best of his life. The contest for Lieutenant-Governor was exciting, but no bitterness accompanied it. Alphonso Hart, the successful candidate, is a man of no little distinction in this State. He is a strict temperance man, as his record in the Ohio Senate proves, and will probably be warred upon right sharply by the anti-Temperance men; but on the other hand, he is strong with the mining interests. His competitors for the place were N. H. Van Voorhees, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and A. T. Brinsmade, President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

It was thought some days ago that the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Boesel Railroad law unconstitutional would give rise to some opposition to the nomination of Judges White and Stone for the Supreme Court, and render their candidacy undesirable; but there was not the slightest fight made against them, and if that decision has had any political effect, it is now believed to be in their favor, and to make them more popular with the people.

Isaac Welsh, of Belmont County, renominated for State Treasurer, is a stanch old farmer, and the utmost confidence is felt in him by men of all parties. John Little, of Greene County, the nominee for Attorney General, has served four years at the head of the Judiciary Committee in the Ohio House of Representatives, and has made, as legislator, a reputation co-extensive with the State. He is one of the rising men of Ohio. P. V. Herzsing, renominated for member of the Board of Public Works, was a supporter of Mr. Greeley last Fall. He is the only German put on the ticket. Some delegates in convention charged "liberalism" upon him, which gave rise to a little angry discussion, but the majority seemed to be in favor of reconciliation.

The resolutions were adopted with prolonged applause. The one condemning the Congressional salary increase, and demanding prompt and unconditional repeal of the law, was especially indorsed, with cheers and shouts. The absence of some of the most prominent politicians of the State was noticeable—I mean those who have had a hand in the Congressional salary steal in any manner. Neither Garfield, Bingham, Shellabarger, nor Wilson put in an appearance. The Convention honored Mr. Monroe, who opposed the salary grab and returned his share, by making him its permanent President. Altogether, perfect satisfaction is felt with the work of the Convention.

The Democrats will probably nominate Gen. Tom Ewing, who would be a much stronger man before the people of Ohio if he were not a Roman Catholic.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21.—The Ohio State Republican Convention reassembled to-day and James Monroe of Oberlin was chosen permanent chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, E. T. Noyes of Hamilton, (a renomination;) for Lieutenant-Governor, Alphonse Hart of Portage; for Supreme Judge (long term,) Wm. White, of Clark, (renomination;) for the short term, Walter F. Stone, of Erie, (renomination;) for Attorney General, John Little, of Greene; for Controller of the Treasury, William T. Wilson, of Portage, (renomination;) for member of the Board of Public Works, Philip Herzog, of Anglaize, (renomination.) The following platform was adopted:

First—The principles of the party as heretofore expressed in its convention are reaffirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the interests, rights, and liberties of the people.

Second—We reaffirm our confidence in President Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity, and success of the administration of his high office.

Third—There should be rigid economy in the State and National Administrations, and taxes should continue to be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and national debts.

Fourth—Public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all farther grants of these lands to corporations.

Fifth—Adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—The producing commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and, while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right at reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests should be corrected by law, and the people should be protected from such wrongs, and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroad and other corporations.

Seventh—We heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends; and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

Eighth—When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased, should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Ninth—We cordially welcome to our shores the depressed of all countries, and remembering with pleasure that our adopted fellow-citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we favor such a modification of the naturalization laws as to materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

Georgia Episcopal Church Convention.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—The semi-centennial anniversary convention of the Episcopal Church in Georgia assembled at Christ Church in this city at 10:30 this morning. The proceedings opened with a sermon by Bishop Beckwith on the "Antiquity of the Episcopal Church." Bishop Stevens, of Philadelphia, Bishop Horne, of South Carolina, and twenty-six clergymen were present. Fifteen churches in all were represented. Bishop Stevens presented a resolution from his diocese in Pennsylvania, tendering congratulations, sympathy, and hearty co-operation, which was referred. A resolution extending to the visiting bishops welcome, and inviting them to participate in the deliberations, was passed. After appointing standing committees, the convention adjourned till 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the annual address of the Bishop of Georgia will be delivered. The convention is largely attended, and has attracted a great many visitors to the city.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The President read the financial report, which showed a balance of $1,500 in the treasury.

The paper submitted last evening by J. W. Harden, on Wilkesbarre and its coal-mines, was taken up, and discussion ensued as to the percentage of coal obtained in these mines.

The President read a paper on the geology of the north shore of Lake Superior, written by Prof. F. Story Hunt, who was too unwell to be present. This was followed by a paper on the calorific value of Western lignites, written by President Raymond. Prof. Pruyn explained the Buttgenbach blast-furnace. This was followed by an exhibition and explanation of a trestle for drawing purposes, invented by Prof. Harden, after which a recess was taken.

At the afternoon session papers were read on various scientific subjects. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. R. W. Raymond; Vice Presidents, E. B. Coxe, J. F. Blandy, T. Eggleston, W. P. Blake, R. P. Rothwell, and E. C. Pechin; Managers, G. W. Maynard, F. Prime, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, J. P. Lesley, W. R. Symons, Martin C. Coryell, F. Story Hunt, W. H. Petter, and Frank Firmstone; Secretary, Thomas M. Drown; Treasurer, T. D. Rand.

AGASSIZ'S SCHOOL.

Presentation to the School of an Eighty-ton Yacht.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 21.—Prof. Agassiz has received another present. Mr. C. W. Galloupe, of Swampscott, has given him, for the use of his school on Penikese Island, a superb yacht of eighty tons, fully equipped for service, worth $20,000.

This will enable the corps of students and teachers assembled at Penikese to extend their work to the study of the sea-bottom and its inhabitants, by dredging, and also to follow up the investigation of the changes of temperature from the shore to the Gulf Stream at the surface and down to the greatest depth.

The prospects of the Penikese School are daily improving. One-third more names have already been entered than can be accommodated.

WILL OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Personal and Real Property Valued at $250,000—Gov. Cooke Sole Executor.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The will of the late Chief Justice Chase was filed to-day in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. It is dated the 19th day of November, 1870, and is as follows:

I nominate H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, to be the sole executor of this my last will and testament. After payment of all just debts I make the following bequests: The interest on $6,000 at seven per cent. to my niece, Jane Auld, during her life, and if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally; $10,000 to Wilberforce University; $10,000 to Dartmouth College; whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, N. Y., to be remitted to his widow and administratrix; the picture of Chief Justice Marshall, presented by the members of the Bar and other citizens of New-York, to the United States for the use of the Supreme Court; the residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters. I commit my soul to God in Christ Jesus our Savior, through the Holy Spirit.

Signed, S. P. CHASE.

Witessed by R. C. Parsons and Jacob Schuckers.

The will was to-day admitted to probate and record, and the executor qualified and gave bonds in the sum of $100,000. The bond covers the estimated value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate, consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth $150,000. The will is in the hand-writing of Mr. Schuckers, who was, at its date, the Chief Justice's private secretary.

Deaths from Cholera on the Mississippi Reported and Denied.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21.—Some anxiety was produced here to-day by the announcement in the afternoon papers that there had been three deaths from cholera on board the steamer John Kilgour, bound from New-Orleans to this city, one having occurred between Vicksburg and Memphis, another at Paducah, Ky., and a third before reaching Evansville. Dispatches from Louisville to-night state that Capt. Stein, commanding the John Kilgour, denies that there had been any deaths from cholera on board his vessel. What grounds there may have been for these rumors can only be ascertained after the arrival of the steamer, which will probably be to-night or to-morrow morning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.—Vigorous preventive measures are being taken in regard to cholera.

Baptist Anniversary Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—The Baptist anniversary meeting continued in session to-day. At the Missionary Union resolutions were adopted to increase the force in India by sending out ten new missionaries. Collections are to be taken up in all the churches to meet the expense for this purpose, and also for paying the present deficiency of $42,000.

The proposition to modify the constitution of the Missionary Union as to the term of membership was reported against, and the report agreed to.

The report of the Home Mission was read, giving much satisfaction. The receipts in 1863 for missionary work was $32,000; for 1873 they were $104,612 67.

The Women's Baptist Missionary Society met with closed doors, not even husbands being admitted. It is learned, however, that their receipts for the year are $20,158 67. The special object of the society is the Christian elevation of women in foreign lands.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 21.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., reassembled this morning, Grand Master Jacob M. Campbell presiding.

New members were admitted, and reports and resolutions introduced and acted upon.

The following officers were appointed and confirmed: Grand Chaplain, J. J. McIllyier, of Lodge No. 475; Grand Marshal, John A. Myler, of Lodge No. 182; Grand Conductor, Charles L. Eberle, of Lodge No. 306; Grand Guardian, Alexander Kennedy, of Lodge No. 191; Grand Herald, Leonard F. Bailey, of Lodge No. 23.

Three More Bodies Recovered from the Atlantic's Wreck.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 21.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck. A considerable part of the cargo, which was mostly hardware, has been taken up.

The brigantine Kildare, from Baltimore, reports that on the 5th inst., on Big George Bank, she saw a schooner lying at anchor twenty feet under water. The foremast, mainmast, and maintopsail were standing. The Kildare went close up, and dead bodies were seen in the cabin. The name could not be made out, but the wreck was supposed to be that of an American fishing schooner.

Freight Market at Havana.

HAVANA, May 21.—Freights firmer; per box of Sugar loading at Havana and ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, $1 50; per hhd. of Sugar loading at Havana for United States, $6@$6 50; per do. do. from ports on the north coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $7 to $8 50; per hhd. of Molasses, from ports on the North Coast, (outside ports,) for the United States, $4 50 to $5; to Falmouth and orders, 62s. 6d. to 65s. for vessels loading at Havana; and 65s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for vessels loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba.

The Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The House of Commons, to-day, voted an annual subsidy to the Province of New-Brunswick for renouncing, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, the right to collect duties on American timber transported down the St. John River.

The City of New-Orleans Sued for Damages Committed by the Mob.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.—The proprietor of a gun-store, which was gutted by a mob on the 5th of March, sued the city, claiming $30,000 damages. Judge Durell decided that the city had no police under its control at the time, and was, therefore, not responsible.

Temperance Movements—The Local Prohibition Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—The State Temperance Committee have issued a call, inviting the members of the executive committees of the various temperance organizations in the State to meet with them in this city on Tuesday, May 27, to consult in reference to future action, in view of the veto of the Local Prohibition Bill.

THE MODOC WAR.

Pursuit of Capt. Jack—Battle at Antelope Creek—Jack Making for the Pitt River Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A dispatch received at Yreka states the Modocs left the lava beds about two days after the attack on Capt. Jackson's force. The last stronghold is abandoned. Capt. Jack is making his way toward the Pitt River Indians. The Warm Spring Indians and the troops under Perry and Hasbrouck are pursuing them. It is reported that a quarrel has broken out among the savages, two-thirds declaring they will fight no longer. The employment of troops in the lava beds is quite useless at present. A courier was shot at close to Van Bremer's. Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, remain in camp at the lava beds.

Another dispatch states the Modocs are scattered in the country. A battle was fought at Antelope Creek on Monday. Hasbrouck overhauled the Modocs, and a lively fight ensued in the hills close to Fairchild's. The Modocs were driven southward on the Ticknor road, toward the timbered buttes. Nine Modocs are reported killed in the battle, and ten squaws and pappooses captured.

The troops on Tuesday were hurrying toward Van Bremer's, still in pursuit of the Modocs. The report makes no mention of the loss on the part of the soldiers.

A later dispatch, received at Yreka this afternoon, states that the Modocs are still going toward the Pitt River country. Trails have been discovered showing that the Modocs and the Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication. It is believed that the latter are with Capt. Jack now. The Piutes are out of their country also; twenty-five were seen in Surprise Valley, but suddenly disappeared. It is reported large quantities of ammunition have been sold to the Pitt River Indians. Several councils were held by them, at which their attitude was threatening. Old "Shave Head" tells them they must fight or go to the reservation.

Gen. Sumner's Views of the Situation at the Lava Beds.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—Letters have just been received by his friends in this city, from Col. Edwin V. Sumner, who is with our troops at the lava beds. Col. Sumner writes that with all their fighting they have not yet had a full view of a Modoc Indian. The country thereabouts is extremely cavernous, and the Indians lie concealed in the little caves. They pop their heads out here and there, fire upon our troops, and then disappear. The Colonel represents the troops as thoroughly demoralized by having to deal with this unseen foe, which may at any moment spring up out of the earth and attack them. After the last fight, and after the troops had lain three days on captured territory, suddenly three or four squaws popped up out of the ground where they had been concealed, and our troops all unconscious that they were near. But starvation drove them at last out of their holes.

Volunteer Sharp-Shooters to Fight the Modocs—Gen. Canby's Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—At the request of Gov. Booth, a number of citizens of Yreka have conferred with Gen. Schofield with reference to the propriety of raising a company of sharp-shooters and scouts to fight the Modocs, and for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers in the extreme northern portion of this State. Gen. Schofield received the proposition favorably. To-day Gov. Booth received a letter from the General, informing him that the services of a company of volunteers to the number of fifty would be accepted on the following terms: The volunteers will find their own arms and ammunition, and the Government will furnish rations; the company, when organized, will report to Gen. Davis at his head-quarters in the lava beds.

In accordance with this decision, Adjutant Gen. Foote has addressed a letter to J. C. Burgess, of Yreka, authorizing him to raise such a company. The company so raised will be organized and accepted as a part of the National Guard of the State of California, and its officers will be duly commissioned by the Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.

To Major Gen. Sherman:

Gen. Davis reports a fight with the Indians on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped, and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit of them, and have not been heard from since the 14th inst.

(Signed,) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

The following has been received:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.

To Gen. Sherman:

The first information of the funeral-train was received this day. The remains are expected to-morrow evening, and the funeral takes place on Friday, at 2 P. M., unless changed by Mrs. Canby, whose wishes we do not know.

(Signed,) JOHN LOVE.

Dispatches have also been received from Gen. Ord and Mr. John Hawkins, of Omaha, announcing that the remains left Omaha at 2 o'clock yesterday, and will arrive in Indianapolis this evening. Gen. Sherman, with Col. McCoy, of his staff, and Gen. Collendar, will leave Washington for Indianapolis this afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—The remains of Gen. Canby will arrive here on the early train to-morrow morning. The arrangements have been perfected for the funeral, which will take place on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman announced that he would leave Washington this afternoon for Indianapolis.

The Governors' Convention at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, arrived here last night. In the Convention of Governors yesterday minority and majority reports of the Committee on Business were received. There was considerable discussion on the proper method of building the canal, the minority thinking that it should be a Government work, and not under the control of private corporations. Gov. Hendricks had an enthusiastic reception upon his appearance on the floor of the convention.

The convention adopted a memorial to Congress urging aid to three great water lines from the West to the Atlantic. Eloquent addresses were made by Gov. Woodson of Missouri, and Gov. Brown of Tennessee. The convention has adjourned sine die.

Fires in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 21.—Anderson's Mill, at Straight Shore, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000; insured in the Liverpool, London, and Globe for $5,000.

The Lancaster Mills, at Musquash, were burned this afternoon, together with about forty houses, occupied principally by employes. The fire is still burning.

The St. Louis Social Evil Regulating System.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A memorial, signed by nearly 1,000 women, praying for a repeal of the social evil regulating system in practice here, was presented to the City Council last night, and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 21.—A resolution to request the Governor to sign the bill incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company was defeated in the Railroad Committee of the City Council to-day. Notwithstanding the statement that the road would be run by horse power, the belief prevailed that under the liberal provisions of the bill it would be operated by steam, and that the movement was in the interest of the National or Through line to New-York. The influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have been used to defeat the measure.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 22—1 A. M.—The barometer has slightly fallen in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada, with north-easterly and south-easterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather and rain, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the lake region and thence to Kentucky and Missouri; south-easterly winds, rising barometer, cooler and partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in Virginia in the evening; for New-England and Canada, south-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and rain; for the lake region and the North-west, and thence to Missouri, and Kentucky, low barometer, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and temporarily clearing weather and occasional rain; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, south-easterly and south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the latter. Reports are missing from the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Heavy Thunder-Storm and Gale in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by fearful thunder and lightning, began here about 7 o'clock to-night, and continued three hours. During the storm a whirlwind of extraordinary violence struk a portion of the West Division, unroofing houses, tearing up plank sidewalks, and doing a great deal of other damage. Fortunately no casualties to persons occurred.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 53°; 6 A. M., 54°; 9 A. M., 56°; 12 M., 58°; 3 P. M., 53°; 6 P. M., 53°; 9 P. M., 53°; 12 P. M., 52°. Average temperative yesterday, 54°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Timothy F. Spivey, Jr., late of Yorkshire, England, was drowned while bathing in North Kingston, R. I., Tuesday.

The *Herald*, of Providence, R. I., announces its discontinuance. The daily was started in 1849, and the weekly in 1828.

On Tuesday evening the Congressional excursionists had a grand reception at the Tremont Opera-house, Galveston, Texas.

The American Society of Civil Engineers met at the Galt House, Louisville, yesterday, Charles Hermany, of that city, in the chair.

Warren Bush has been appointed Collector of Customs at St. Mark's, Fla., and John R. Scott Collector of Customs at St. John's, Fla.

A land slide, an acre in extent, occurred at Bradley's stream, on the Scarboro road, five miles from Portland, Me., yesterday afternoon.

Prominent citizens of Augusta, Me., declare as their choice for Republican candidate for Governor, Hon. James M. Stone, of Kennebunk.

All the mills in Woonsocket, except the Woolen, Harris, and Clinton, are running on the old time, and with an increasing number of operatives.

Major A. W. Evans, from duty in the Department of the Platte, is ordered to duty as acting Assistant Adjutant General in that department.

Fifty recruits have been ordered to the Third Cavalry, in the Department of the Platte, doing guard duty on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The British steam-ship San Antonio, while entering the harbor of Galveston during a heavy gale, Tuesday, was blown ashore, and still lies hard aground.

After a long debate the Massachusetts Legislature refused to pass the Lee and New-Haven Railroad bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 72 ayes to 116 nays.

Resolutions for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Canadian Confederation on the 1st of July passed the Dominion House of Commons yesterday.

A cotton-mill at Glen Riddle, Philadelphia, was burned Tuesday. It was owned by Samuel Riddle and occupied by Whittaker & Davis. The loss is $80,000; insured for $25,000.

The banking-house of T. K. Ferguson & Co., Selma, Ala., suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities and assets are unknown. A meeting of their creditors will be held to-morrow.

The Central Railroad Repair Works, at Niagara Falls, were burned 19th inst., resulting in a loss to the company of about $100,000. About 150 workmen are thrown out of employment.

The United States officials at Louisville, yesterday, seized $3,500 worth of Havana cigars from Edward Peynadore, importer, of that city, on the grounds of fraudulent invoices and returns.

Between 200 and 350 teamsters, lately employed in the burned excavation in St. Louis, Mo., and who struck for higher wages, held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to hold out for $5 a day.

The decision of the Court-martial in the case of Bogart has been sent to Washington. The result of the trial has not been made public in San Francisco, but it is believed that Bogart was convicted.

John Collins, of Concord, N. H., was killed yesterday morning by an explosion while at work blasting rock on Pearl-street. He was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Gilmore, of jubilee fame, and his celebrated band will give concerts in Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Syracuse, and other Western cities in June, on their return from the Chicago festival.

Grant E. Smith, charged with embezzling from $7,000 to $10,000 in Chicago, has been arrested in Boston and delivered over to the authorities of Illinois on a requisition of the Governor of that State.

In the Connecticut Senate, yesterday, the constitutional amendment providing for one State Capitol, to be located in Hartford, was passed by a vote of 16 to 5, two more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service Commission, at the session, yesterday, in Washington, elected Dorman B. Eaton Chairman. There was a general discussion on civil service affairs. The board will be in session several days.

The Railroad Committee of the Connecticut Legislature has agreed to report favorably upon the bill incorporating the New-England Railroad, the new name for the Boston, Hartford and Erie as reconstructed.

The amount of grain in the Wabash elevator, burned 19th inst., is ascertained to have been 130,000 bushels of corn and 105,000 bushels of oats, valued at $102,000. A large portion of this grain was saved in a damaged condition.

A fire in Fall River, last night, destroyed a building occupied by Messrs. Palmer & Allen, builders, and J. E. Brow, painter, and slightly damaging the building adjoining, owned by Mr. Freelove. The loss is $5,000; insurance light.

The mining share market of San Francisco is weaker. The last quotations were: Savage, $102 50; Belcher, $79 50; Ophir, $30; Chollar, $61; Yellow Jacket, $73 50; Consolidated Virginia, $75 50; Crown Point, $120 50; Hale and Norcross, $51.

The President has directed that the several departments of the Government be closed on the 30th inst., in order to enable the employes of the Government to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $4,509,427; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,730,000; coin, $75,219,856; including in coin certificates, $26 897,100; outstanding legal tenders, $356,367,557.

Virginia Valley Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—The Commissioners of Finance of the City of Baltimore to-day formally authorized the payment of thirty per cent. of the city's subscription of $1,000,000 to the Valley Railroad Company in Virginia, the President and directors of that company having satisfied the Commissioners of Finance that the terms on which the city's subscription was made have been complied with. A contract to build the entire road from Staunton to Salem, Va., has been made with Messrs. McMahon, Mason & Co.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. John Hill Refuses His Back Pay—The Postal-Card Contract—Gen. Van Buren.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Hon. John Hill has requested that his back pay be covered into the Treasury. His letter is as follows:

BOONTON, N. J., May 15, 1873.

N. G. Ordway, Esq., Sergeant of Arms, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: When I settled up my account before leaving Washington, early in March, upon the basis of compensation fixed by law at the time of my election, I believed that the additional compensation to which I was entitled under the recent act of Congress, if not drawn by me would revert to the United States Treasury on the 1st of July, under the general law relating to unpaid appropriations, but now, being advised that the law does not meet this case, I desire you to draw the amount of such additional compensation due me and place the same in the United States Treasury. Very truly yours,

JOHN HILL.

POSTAL CARD SUPPLY.

The orders for postal cards received at the Department now aggregate upward of 22,000,000, and the daily orders average 1,000,000. The orders to-day were 1,500,000. All the large cities are ordering a second and third supply. New-York came in to-day for its third million. The contractor is very much behind hand. His present production is 400,000 daily, and he promises soon to supply 600,000 daily; but even at that rate he cannot fill existing orders under a month, to say nothing of the accumulations. The fact is that the contract was taken at a very low price, and the prospective profit does not warrant a very large investment in machinery, hence the preparation for their manufacture is not on a scale commensurate with the demand. Yet if the Postmaster-General had, in his discretion, rejected the contract because of its manifestly inadequate price, a grand howl would have been made of favoritism and of injustice to the lowest bidder. In the meantime, inconsiderate people will, of course, blame the Department for the vexatious delay in the supply.

GEN. VAN BUREN.

A very strong deputation of citizens of New-Jersey, consisting of Hon. John Hill, Daniel Drake Smith, W. R. Vermilye, J. Wyman Jones, E. A. Walton, C. N. Jordan, Hon. John Davidson, and Robert Rennie waited on the President this morning, to express their unabated confidence and that of their fellow-citizens in the high personal honor and integrity of Gen. Van Buren, commissioner to Vienna. They had a very satisfactory interview with the President, who received them with great dignity and courtesy, and assured them of the desire and intention of the Government to do full justice to Gen. Van Buren when all the facts connected with the commission should be received.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER.

Maurice Delfosse, who for several years past has been accredited to this Government as Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to-day, accompanied by the Acting Secretary of State, delivered his credentials to the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: His Majesty, the King, having deigned to promote me to the grade of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has accredited me in this new capacity to your Excellency by the letter which I have the honor to place in your hands in testimony of his high appreciation of the friendly relations which exist between Belgium and the United States, and of his earnest desire to maintain and strengthen the same. It shall be my pleasing task to regulate my conduct in accordance with these sentiments, and to this end I shall spare no efforts, in the confidence that I shall continue to be the recipient of your Excellency's favor and good will.

The President replied:

MR. DELFOSSE: I congratulate you on your promotion. It is presumed that in addition to the motives which you assign for this step on the part of your Government, it may also have been actuated by a disposition to reward your fidelity in the past, and by a consciousness that as you have so long acceptably represented Belgium in a lower, your prolonged abode here in a higher grade, could not fail to be agreeable. This conjecture is believed to be well founded. Any endeavors of yours toward strengthening the relations between the United States and your interesting country, will be cordially reciprocated by me.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Vice Regents of the Mount Vernon Association have elected Mme. Berghmans, of Philadelphia, Regent, in place of Miss Cunningham, who has resigned. The proceeds of the endowment funds are to be held inviolate, and the interest alone used to defray the expenses of the association.

POSTMASTERS COMMISSIONED.

The following Postmasters were commissioned to-day by the President: J. W. Spaulding, at Lancaster, N. H.; Francis P. Vincent, Vineyard Grove, Mass.; Daniel Finchthorn, Waverly, Iowa; Mrs. Rachel Fritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, Ohio; George W. Matthews, Paw-Paw, Mich.; Z. Jackson, Ellsworth, Kansas; Geo. E. Wentworth, Pensacola, Fla.; Henry Blackman, Brook Haven, Miss.; John Ballinger, Gallatin, Mo.; Mrs. A. M. Drinkgood, Monroe, La.; Rigdon Quincey, Navasota, Texas; Robt. L. West, Wichita, Kansas; Samuel R. Ainslee, Kit Carson, Colorado.

DEPARTMENTAL POSTAGE.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has made a tabular statement of the estimates of official postage-stamps to be supplied to the several departments in Washington, for use during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, this being the supply for the first quarter after the abolition of the franking privilege. The value of the stamps for each of the departments is as follows:

Executive	$150 00	Navy	8,509 00
State	20,749 70	Agriculture	6,530 00
Treasury	200,900 00	Justice	3,750 00
Interior	49,361 00	Post-office	41,710 00
War	16,449 00		
Total			$347,298 70

The estimates for the Post-office Department are for stamps that are to be used at Washington on outgoing mail matter, and do not include those that will be required by postmasters and other postal officers throughout the country. Each department is required by law to supply its own subordinates. Stamps of special designs, to be used in payment of official postage, are in course of preparation by the Continental Bank-note Company, and will be distributed before July 1. The War and Post-office Departments will use a large number of stamped envelopes. The other departments have made requisition for adhesive stamps only. The total number of stamps called for is 8,933,850.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

The *Evening Star* says with reference to the account of the Arctic adventure, as it appears in its telegraphic columns to-day: "The suspected poisoning of Capt. Hall recalls a prediction made before the sailing of the expedition by a person in this city well acquainted with its personnel, that Capt. Hall would never return alive, but would fall a victim to the envy of some of the party."

CALIFORNIA LAND DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to day notified the Central Pacific Railroad Company that about 700 acres of land in Sutter County, California, were erroneously patented to said company, March 5, 1872, having been segregated by the State of California as swamp land prior to July 23, 1866, in strict conformity with the act of Congress of that date, which confirmed to the State all lands so segregated. The company is, therefore, required to surrender its patent to these lands, in addition to those named in a similar notification of the 9th inst. The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision rendered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office Dec. 5, 1872, in the matter of the survey of a California land claim, known as La Carbonera, Wm. Bocles, confirmee. This decision gives the Carbonera claimants a portion of the lands already patented to the claimants of El Rincor Rancho in Santa Cruz County.

"BABY-FARMING" IN WASHINGTON.

Medical Inspector Stewart, of this city, has reported to the President of the Board of Health the discovery of a private lying-in hospital, in a central and prominent part of Washington, from which children have been "farmed out," to be cared for "as long as they live" by persons in the employ of the keeper of the hospital. Inspector Stewart was led to the discovery while making sanitary inspections in a locality known as "Hog-alley," where, in a low hovel, he found a negro woman nursing from a bottle a white infant about three or four weeks old. Inquiry revealed the fact that a person calling herself "Miss Dr. Wilson" kept an establishment where women were nursed during confinement, attended only by the female doctor, who, it is stated, had been doing a good business. It is the intention of the Board of Health to take such action as the law will permit in the premises in relation to the case, and at the same time to place the matter before the Legislative Assembly, for such action as, in the judgment of that body, the preservation of life and public morals requires.

MURDERS.

A Tennessee Planter Shot on a River Steam-Boat.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the steamer Phil. Allen, while lying at Idlewild, fifty miles below here, this morning. A planter named Morgan, who had taken passage on the steamer at Friar's Point, was shot and instantly killed during a dispute, by John Cannon, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor. After the shooting Cannon went to the clerk of the boat and asked for a package of money belonging to him, and after receiving it, jumped ashore and made his escape.

The murder of Morgan was the most unprovoked that ever occurred. Morgan was an entire stranger to Cannon, and had never exchanged a word with him. Cannon was in liquor, and had threatened to kill one of the clerks of the boat. While walking down the cabin he saw Morgan, and approaching him, said: "You're a d—d fraud." Morgan, without moving, said: "You're a liar;" whereupon Cannon put a pistol to his head and fired, and then made his escape. The murderer is a desperate character. He attempted recently to kill his own sister. It is thought he will attempt to reach Texas.

Bloody Affray in Nevada—Three Men Killed.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, May 20.—A shooting affray, growing out of a game of cards, occurred in a saloon in Lida Valley, Lander County, on the 12th inst., in the course of which a desperado, named George Childs, shot and killed two innocent bystanders, named John Duffee and Hugh Scott, and was himself killed instantly by an unknown bystander.

Highway Robbery and Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—A shocking murder, the particulars of which have not yet come to light, was perpetrated last night in the north-western outskirts of this city. Early this morning the body of an old man, evidently a farmer, was found lying in what is known as "Whisky Point Road," with the skull fractured, and his pockets rifled and turned inside out. The belief is that the man was a farmer, on his way home from market, and that the murderers not only secured all the valuables on his person, but likewise stole the team and wagon. The locality is notoriously bad. A number of robberies have been committed there.

A New Cable Laid Between Havana and Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 21.—Capt. J. Edward Hunter, of the Royal Navy, has just completed the work of laying a new cable between Havana and Key West. He used the cable-ship Dacia, belonging to the Silvertown Company, and laid the entire new cable from Havana to this point in fourteen hours, using only ninety-five miles of cable. The previous cables laid for this company have never measured less than 125 miles. Capt. Hunter did this without any convoy.

Trotting at Deerfoot Park.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather of yesterday, there was a fair attendance of spectators at Deerfoot Driving Park, on the Coney Island road, to witness the two contests announced to take place there. The proprietor offered purses for 2:40 and 3-minute horses, and both closed with numerous entries. The first race for the 2:40 purse closed with the following six entries, viz.: Dan Mace's ch. m. Alice Brown, Sim. Sammis' s. g. Brandy, J. A. Munday's gr. g. Avalanche, John Splan's br. m. Molly Barker, Dr. Hearn's gr. m. Butterfly, and W. Thom's b. g. Slippery Dick. With the exception of Avalanche, all appeared at the summons of the judges, Alice Brown being the favorite over the field. Her performance in the race justified the expectations of her backers, as she won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK, Coney Island Road, Wednesday, May 21.—Purse $200, for horses that have never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $125 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third horse.

Dan Mace's ch. m. Alice Brown	1	1	1
W. Thom's b. g. Slippery Dick	2	2	3
Dr. Hearn's gr. m. Butterfly	5	3	2
Jno. Splan's br. m. Molly Barker	3	4	5
S. Sammis' s. g. Brandy	4	5	4
J. A. Munday's gr. g. Avalanche	dr.		

Time—2:42, 2:40, 2:43.

SECOND TROT.

The next affair was for a purse of $100 between three-minute horses, and the following nine were entered, viz.: J. Donovan's br. g. Bogus Charley, J. Dutton's br. g. Unexpected, J. H. Phillips' s. g. Lew, Dan. Mace's blk. s. Young Fillingham, Jno. E. Jarvis' gr. g. Blue Dick, G. Hopkins' b. m. Jennie C., John Martin's b. g. Modoc, M. Rogers' s. m. Red Rose, George Wright's gr. m. Village Maid. Seven of these appeared on the track for the contest, the absentees being Modoc and Bogus Charley. The knowing ones selected Village Maid for the winner, and backed her at good odds against the field. She won in three straight heats, distancing all her competitors but Young Fillingham in the first heat.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten three minutes; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $60 to first, $30 to second, and $10 to third horse.

Geo. Wright's gr. m. Village Maid	1	1	1
D. Mace's blk. s. Young Fillingham	2	2	2
J. Dutton's br. g. Unexpected	dis.		
J. H. Phillips' s. g. Lew	dis.		
Jno. E. Jarvis' gr. g. Blue Dick	dis.		
G. Hopkins' b. m. Jennie C.	dis.		
M. Rogers' s. m. Red Rose	dis.		
Jno. Martin's b. g. Modoc	dr.		
J. Donovan's br. g. Bogus Charley	dr.		

Time—2:52, 2:55, 2:51.

The Petroleum Trade.

The dealers in petroleum held a meeting at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, and adopted the following rules in addition to those which were agreed to on Tuesday:

Rule 8. Deliveries of crude oil, refined oil, and naphtha, sold in bulk, must be made in yard, refinery, or warehouse, free of expense to lighter, quality to be approved in the tank at the time of delivery.

Rule 9. When crude oil is sold in bulk, the quantity must be ascertained by tank measurement at the time of delivery.

Rule 10. When refined oil and naphtha are sold in bulk, the quantity must be ascertained by measurement on the decks of the tank-boats.

Rule 11. When residuum is sold in bulk, the sellers shall furnish packages, which the buyers must return within seven days. The packages will be at the buyers' risk until returned to the sellers.

Rule 12. All cooperage must be in prime shipping order. Tar and pitch barrels shall be excluded.

Rule 13. When contracts for crude oil call for second-hand refined oil barrels, (*i. e.* barrels that have been previously used for refined oil or naphtha,) the seller shall have the privilege of substituting new barrels, but they shall be glued.

A large number of rules still remain to be acted upon.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

M. Thiers Triumphs Over the Monarchical Combination—Probable Majority of Thirty for the Government.

PARIS, May 21.—The Assembly this afternoon proceeded to complete its organization by the selection of Vice-Presidents. There was an obstinate contest over the fourth Vice-Presidency, for which office M. Martel, the avowed supporter of President Thiers, was nominated by the Left. Two ballots were taken without result, none of the nominees having a majority. On the third ballot M. Martel was elected by a majority of seven; receiving 330 votes to 323 for his opponent.

The announcement of the result caused a profound sensation in the Chamber. Although close, the vote is a decided reverse for the powerful Conservative combination in the Assembly, which made the election of M. Martel a test question. It is now believed that Thiers will have a majority of thirty in the vote on the interpellation, notwithstanding the coalition of the Bonapartist, Legitimist, and Orleanist members against him. Both sides are making efforts to bring out all their strength, and pressing summonses have been sent to all absent members to come to Versailles. Among the speakers will be President Thiers, M. Cassimir-Perier, the Duke de Broglie, and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

LONDON, May 21.—The French Atlantic Cable, which was broken 208 miles from Brest, has been repaired.

The report that the Carlists were about to introduce a loan in the London market is false.

Proposed Mode of Electing a President in Spain—Carlist Slaughter of Prisoners.

MADRID, May 21.—It is reported that the Government will propose that the President of the Republic be elected by a *plebiscitum*.

The Carlist force under the command of Don Alfonso made an unexpected attack, yesterday, upon the town of Sanahuja, province of Lerida. The insurrectionists met with a desperate resistance from the garrison, but the commander of the Government troops finally surrendered, upon condition that the lives of his men should be spared. Notwithstanding the terms of capitulation, the Carlists butchered 150 volunteers, in parties of six and eight, in the streets of the town.

MADRID, May 21—Evening.—The first report received here of the massacre of surrendered volunteers, by the Carlists, at Sanahuja, was greatly exaggerated. A later dispatch from that town says only sixteen volunteers were butchered by the insurrectionists.

Señor Oreiro, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation yesterday, but subsequently withdrew it.

Health of the Pope—The Cardinals Ready for an Emergency.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Indépendance Belge* says the Pope has had several severe attacks recently, and is in danger of death by suffocation. The Cardinals are assembled in the Vatican, under the presidency of Cardinal Patrizi, ready to provide for any emergency which may arise.

Cholera in Prussia—Crisis in the Dutch Cabinet.

BERLIN, May 21.—Cases of cholera are reported in East Posen.

VIENNA, May 21.—The Prince of Wales will leave for home to-morrow.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King.

Arrest of a New-York Correspondent in Havana.

HAVANA, May 20.—Mr. Price, the New-York *Herald* correspondent here, was arrested at 5 o'clock this morning by order of the Government, and placed in Fort Cabana. No one is allowed to communicate with him. The charges upon which Mr. Price was arrested are not known.

The Mexican Congress—Torturing a Prisoner into Confessing Robbery.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15—via HAVANA.—Congress will adjourn in a fortnight until next September.

The act allowing Governors of States to authorize public religious demonstrations outside of churches, has been repealed. A motion to increase the number of members of Congress has been defeated.

The Special Commission has completed its report on the customs and frontier tariffs, and will soon send it to the Minister of Finance. The sewing-machine affair has been brought to the attention of Congress. A prisoner was recently submitted to inquisitorial torture in this city to force him to confess to a robbery.

The family of the late President have delivered to President Lerdo de Tejada the sword of the Emperor Maximilian, which has been in their possession since his surrender.

A large number of miners in Hidalgo are out of employment. Operations have been suspended in the Real Monte.

The town of Juchitan, in Tehauntepec, has rebelled on the pretext of forming a new State.

An election riot took place in Merida, in which thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded.

THE BROOKLYN WIFE MURDER.

Moran Convicted of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

At the opening of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Moran was placed on trial on a charge of having caused the death of his wife, Margaret Moran, by beating her in a brutal manner on the 10th of April last, at their residence, in the tenement-house No. 28 North Portland-avenue. Judge Moore presided; Assistant District-Attorney Cullen conducted the prosecution, and S. G. and J. R. Adams the defense. The circumstances of this case are familiar to the public, and are briefly as follows:

Moran and his wife came to this country from Ireland nine years since, and at the time of the latter's decease were thirty-five and twenty-nine years old respectively. Both were intemperate, and on the evening of April 10 Moran went home, and going up-stairs, pushed and kicked his wife down to the basement, and there beat her so severely that she became insensible, and died at 11 o'clock on the following night. The victim bore evidence of very rough usage. The first witness yesterday was Dr. A. Lindridge, who testified that he had been called to the deceased two hours before her death, and had attended the post-mortem. There was congestion of the brain, and, in the witness' opinion, she had died from exhaustion from drinking, combined with the effects of the beating.

Dr. Shepard testified that, in his opinion, death had been the immediate cause of violence upon a body impaired by drink. Rose McCaffrey, Mary O'Byrne, and Mr. and Mrs. White, testified to the beating; to Moran's habitual brutal treatment of his wife, and to his threats against her life.

The prisoner was sworn in his own behalf and testified that his wife had been an habitual drunkard for years; that she was intoxicated on the night of the murder and fell down stairs and against a table, and that he struck her once only. Dr. Putney testified as an expert that from the report of the post-mortem the injuries were not sufficient to cause death. The defense contended that death resulted from intemperance.

The jury retired at 4 P. M., and after an absence of three hours returned and announced, through their foreman, that they could not agree. Judge Moore told them that he could not understand on what point they could disagree, and ordered them back to their room.

The jury again came into court at 8 o'clock, and returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. Judge Moore then sentenced Moran to seven years' confinement, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The City Hall—Facts and Rumors.

As compared with the excitement of the last few days, quiet reigned in the City Hall yesterday, except in the Mayor's office, where the recently-appointed City Marshals assembled and were sworn in. Against one of these men a charge has already been made, which will be investigated to-day.

Three of the new Police Commissioners, Messrs. Gardner, Duryea, and Russell, took the oaths of office at noon yesterday. Mr. Charlick made his appearance at a much later hour. The new Chamberlain, Mr. Geo. W. Lane, called on the Mayor, but was not sworn in.

The appointment of Mr. Charlick was very freely discussed by politicians and others, and the general opinion arrived at by those whose sentiments on the question are unbiassed was, that the Mayor made a mistake in nominating Charlick, and the Aldermen a still greater one in confirming him.

Great pressure is now being brought to bear on the Mayor in regard to the nominations for police justices. The bill does not restrict the Mayor as to time in making the nominations, but it is understood that they will probably be sent in to the Board of Aldermen within the next ten days. Among those who called on the Mayor yesterday on this subject were Justices Dowling and Ledwith, Charles S. Spencer, and most of the Aldermen. The Mayor was as reticent as usual in regard to his intentions, and declined to commit himself in any way as to what course he intends to pursue in the matter, or to state from what class of our citizens he intends to select the new justices.

The Fire Department—Appointment of Chiefs of Battalions.

By resolution of the Board of Fire Commissioners the officers of the department hitherto known as district engineers will be in future designated chiefs of battalions. On the recommendation of Eli Bates, Chief of the Department, the following district engineers were reappointed: Chiefs of Battalions, James H. Monroe, William H. Nash, Gilbert J. Orr, Benjamin A. Gicquel, and William W. Rhodes. District Engineers William H. Brandon, Thomas Sullivan, Peter S. Furlong, and Richard Bonham were dropped from the roils of the department. The following Captains of companies were promoted to be Chiefs of Battalions: Hugh Bonner, of Engine Company No. 20; William Rowe, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9; John W. Miller, of Empire Company No. 37; Robert Kane, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; and John S. Fisher, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

Department of Docks—The New Board.

The outgoing Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. Messrs. Westervelt, Budd, and Gardner attended, and formally announced their appointment and confirmation as Dock Commissioners. They stated they had duly qualified, and only waited the convenience of the retiring Commissioners to enter upon their duties. After some conversation of an informal character, the old commissioners and Clerk retired, and the new board organized, and Mr. Westervelt was elected President, Mr. Budd Treasurer, and Messrs. Gardner and Budd Executive Committee. Weekly meetings will be held each Thursday at 3 P. M.

The Police Commissioners.

The new Police Commissioners yesterday took the oath of office before Mayor Havemeyer, and will organize and take charge of the Police Department at noon to-day. The commissioners who retire, under the provisions of the new charter, have concluded their business, and are waiting for the appearance of their successors, to vacate their offices.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes, Croton rent, and interest	$11,943 26
From street openings and improvements and Interest	6,337 20
From assessors, taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	7,402 99
From interest on bond and mortgage, and miscellaneous fees	2,067 22
From Croton water rent	5,867 09
Total	$33,618 26

The Bank of England Forgeries.

The examination in the extradition case of George Macdonnell, accused of having been concerned in the forgeries on the Bank of England, was resumed yesterday before Joseph Guzman, Jr., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-street. Mr. Brooks summed up for the defense, and advanced four points upon which he demanded the discharge of the prisoner: First, the want of jurisdiction, on the ground of the first arrest being illegal: second, that all the terms of the treaty had been performed on the first mandate, and a second mandate for the same offense was illegal; third, that the matters in evidence should have no weight on the ground that the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor had not been proven according to law; and fourth, that there was no evidence to connect the prisoner with the forging, the making or having possession of the forged papers, the uttering or passing the same, or even any connection with the other persons accused, except a mere personal friendship.

Mr. De Costa, for the prosecution, in reply, said the illegal arrest was all swept away with the subsequent issue of a legal process, which was acknowledged by the counsel in his having defended the same, asking for adjournments and submitting to an examination. To the second point the counsel said the President had the right to issue as many mandates as he pleased; but, if not, the Commissioner had no province or power to inquire into the legality of such mandates. In reply to the third point he contended that a warrant from a foreign power was not a prerequisite for extradition; but, if necessary, the certificate of the United States Minister, as attached to the papers, was sufficient evidence to establish the identification. To the fourth point he recited the testimony produced, and showed the most conclusive chain of circumstantial evidence produced before the Commissioner to prove Macdonnell's connection with the other prisoners, and to his being also privy to, if not concerned in, the actual forgeries. On these facts he demanded the prisoner's commitment to await extradition.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Louis Pinckes, jointly indicted with Herman Hernholtz for the larceny of clothing valued at $100, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, Hernholtz was tried on the same charge and acquitted. Morris Southal, clerk in the hat-store of Cyrus Walter, No. 7 Fulton-street, was placed on trial charged with perjury. The evidence showed that on the 10th of January Southal made an affidavit at Jefferson Market Police Court, charging David Kline, of No. 45 Bowery, rabbi of the congregation of Jacob's Children, with using annoying, abusive, and threatening language toward deponent, calling him vile names and acting in a disorderly manner upon which a warrant for the arrest of Kline was issued by Justice Ledwith.

The complainant Kline, several members of his family, and a number of witnesses were sworn, and testified that on the day of the alleged disorderly conduct, and for weeks before, he, Kline, was suffering from rheumatism and unable to leave his bed. Kline emphatically denied that he had acted in the manner described in Southal's affidavit. The testimony in the case having been taken, the court adjourned until to-day.

The Douglas Separation Case.

The suit of Madaline A. Douglas, to obtain a decree of separation from her husband, George W. Douglas, the general facts in connection with which have appeared in THE TIMES heretofore, is now on trial before Judge Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Special Term. Both parties are known to a considerable circle of friends in this City and elsewhere, the defendant being a Wall-street operator, and reputed rich, while plaintiff is the adopted daughter of the late Capt. David Haywood, and an inheritor under his will to the extent of $80,000. Both parties appear in court with the immediate members of their family arrayed on their respective sides, and although the testimony in the case, so far as presented, yesterday, disclosed little of interest outside of ordinary family jars and some petulance of temper on both sides, there was quite a large attendance in court to listen to the proceedings.

Mrs. Douglas has as counsel Messrs. William C. Barrett and T. C. T. Buckley; Mr. Douglas, Senator Benedict and Ex-Judge John K. Porter. The plaintiff was examined and testified to the charges in the complaint. On cross-examination she confessed to several acts of disobedience. The case will probably occupy several days.

Conviction of Sergt. Van Buskirk.

Sergt. Van Buskirk, of the Jersey City Police Force, was, yesterday, convicted of having maliciously locked up Constable Woerner. The latter had arrested a policeman named Whinyates on a warrant, and went to the police station to notify the officer in charge, in order that another officer might be sent to the vacant beat, when the Sergeant charged him with being drunk and locked him up. Next morning Woerner was fined $5 for being drunk and $20 for carrying a revolver. All the witnesses who swore positively in the matter testified that he was sober. Two witnesses for the defense thought he was drunk, but would not like to swear to it. A motion was made to set the verdict aside. Rule granted to show cause.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Circular of the National Rifle Association—The Creedmoor Meeting.

The following is a copy of a circular just sent by the National Rifle Association to the colonels of each regiment in the National Guard of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut:

NO. 194 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1873.

SIR: The National Rifle Association propose to formally open their range at Creedmoor, Queens County, on such day during the second week in June as may suit Gov. Dix's convenience, and would be blessed to have the honor of your company and that of the commissioned officers of your command upon that occasion. In addition to two matches confined to members of the association, (one to be shot with military and the other with sporting rifles, and at each of which prizes amounting to $50, besides a gold badge, will be offered,) the grounds will be opened by a National Guard match, to be competed for by a "team" of twelve from each regiment of the National Guard of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, each company naming two and the commanding officer the remainder, as prescribed in paragraph 13 of the association rules.

The prizes for this match will be as follows:

To the best shot, a gold badge and a money prize of	$50
To the second best shot, a gold-mounted Winchester rifle, valued at	100
To the third best shot, in money	25
To the fourth best shot, in money	20
To the fifth best shot, in money	15
To the sixth best shot, in money	10
To the six next best, each $5 in money	$0—$30
To the best team, to be divided among them	50
Total prizes, gold badge and	$300

The competitors must be regular members in good standing of the organization which they represent, appear in uniform, and shoot with the rifle used by their command. The firing will be at 200 and 500 yards, five shots and two sighting shots being allowed at each distance, all competitors not making eight points at the first being ruled out from the second competition. No entrance fee or other charge will be made to competitors in this match, but, as the expense of employing regular keepers, markers, &c., will be incurred, your regiment sending a team is required to send a reliable sergeant with them to act as score keeper.

We should be pleased to have a full representation from your command, and would be obliged if you would notify me at your earliest convenience (and not later than June 1) if your regiment will be represented, and, if possible, the names of your "team." On receipt of your notice I will forward a ticket for each man, stating the target and hour at which he is to shoot, which ticket will also entitle him to practice on the range without charge every Wednesday and Saturday up to the day of the match. Competitors must, however, provide their own markers, rifles, and ammunition when practicing.

In case any one of your team should be prevented from attending, another man may be sent in his place, who will receive a new ticket in his own name on the ground, on turning in the one originally issued. If you will send me the names of those of your commissioned officers who think they can attend the meeting, I will forward cards of invitation, which will admit them to the privileges of the ground, and will also forward a programme of the match as soon as it is printed.

The firing will commence at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the National Guard competition at 12:30 o'clock, and the prizes will be presented by the Governor at 4 o'clock P. M., when the range is had via Central Railroad of Long Island, (Stewart's new road,) from Hunter's Point.

Respectfully yours, GEO. W. WINGATE, Secretary.

Officers and Standing Committees of the Stock Exchange.

The list of the officers of the Stock Exchange, for the ensuing year, has just been prepared, and was given to the Press for publication yesterday. The officers and Governing Committee are as follows:

President—H. G. Chapman.
Vice President—John B. Norris.
Secretary—S. Ogden White.
Treasurer—D. C. Hays.

Class 1—To Serve One Year—A. B. Baylis, A. S. Peabody, H. S. Wilson, H. Brodhead, J. K. Warren, H. T. Russell, A. Benjamin, A. M. Cahoone, W. Kimball and T. S. Ferry.

Class 2—To Serve Two Years—John Ten Brook, A. D. Williams, John D. Prince, A. A. Drake, W. K. Southgate, R. D. Hatch, R. L. Cooke, S. L. Cutting, Jr., G. L. Haight, and Chas. M. Stead.

Class 3—To Serve Three Years—W. Seymour, Jr., W. B. Clerke, F. White, J. E. Norris, H. H. Hollister, E. Moore, W. S. Nichols, G. W. Fuller, Reuben Manley, and W. E. Strong.

Class 4—To Serve Four Years—Edward King, J. R. Garland, Alfred Colvill, E. Brandon, G. H. Watson, W. H. Brodhead, Colvill, R. L. Cutting, Jr., J. K. Warren, H. S. Wilson, W. S. Nichols, C. M. Stead, and G. W. McLean.

Law Committee—John T. Denny, Chairman; Warren Kimball, and R. L. Cutting, Jr.

Committee on Commissions—G. H. Watson, Chairman; J. D. Prince, and H. H. Hollister.

Committee on Printing—A. M. Cahoone, Chairman; D. B. Hatch, and John Ten Brook.

The regular meetings of the committees are held as follows:

Governing Committee—Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Committee on Admissions—Thursdays of each week.

Arbitration Committee—Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

Committee on Stock Lists—First Monday of each month.

The following gentlemen constitute the Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, organized as indicated:

John R. Garland, Chairman; M. L. B. Martin, Secretary; Edward King, to serve one year; M. L. B. Martin, to serve two years; John R. Garland, to serve three years; S. V. White, to serve four years; W. M. Parks, to serve five years.

The Bowles Brothers Failure.

In the suit of Alvin Miller to recover $4,000 from Nathan Appleton, as partner of Bowles Brothers, a motion was made, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have the cause placed on the short calendar, and also for judgment, on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer. The Judge reserved his decision on both motions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, May 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, May 22: Nos. 115, 116, 63, 64, 90, 118, 122, and 118.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—72, Lamb vs. Brig Sarah Harris; 126, Umland vs. Steam-tug Henry Brown; 90, Murray et al. vs. Troy bridge; 78, Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Echo; 126, Ayres vs. Ship Alfred; 129, Knapp vs. Steam-boat Sylvan Grove; 140, Hansen and New-York Navigation Company vs. Same; Greenpoint Ferry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—192, Quasiaski National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 193, spring vs. The Town of Newtown; 194, The Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wright et al.; 195, Bangs vs. Barrheimer et al.; 196, Tyng vs. Bliven; 198, Hubbell vs. Von Schoeming et al.; 138, Goodrich vs. Haskins; 139, Green vs. Trask; 148, Poor vs. Bowen; 151, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 156, Murray vs. Hoffman; 158, Union National Bank vs. Kupper; 159, Shilpi vs. Wolf; 178, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 192, Sprody vs. The Mayor, &c.; 205, Hoffman vs. Trustees; 206, Gaidet vs. Green, Controller; 186, Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; 183, Gallup vs. Lederer; 204, Ludlow et al. vs. Dale; 208, McVeany vs. The Mayor, &c.; 196, Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Hatfield; 197, Kelly et al. vs. Long; 199, Patterson vs. Patterson; 209, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—Nos. 2671, Saul vs. McCland; 696, Heifenstein vs. Delemen; 1535, Stagg vs. Sprague; 2102, Ross vs. Schreck; 2533, Ellert vs. Avery; 1924, Sullivan vs. Sullivan; 1094, Tupper vs. Styles; 1781, Abrahams vs. Marx; 1988, Stein vs. Johnson; 1670, Ribes vs. Michels; 2582, Mumpe vs. Schasenberg; 1754, Newman vs. Heinse; 1754, Same vs. Same; 676, Lindemann vs. Hillier; 1831, Ninth National Bank vs. McNaught; 2143, Morgan vs. Price; 1967, Sutherland vs. Comstock; 2160, Dunn vs. Clifford; 2109, Dunn vs. Kinney; 1851, Lane vs. McMahon; 2052, Levi vs. Cary; 2599, Schloss vs. Lehman; 2600, McKenna vs. The Winters & Hunt Manufacturing Company; 2620, Krannu vs. Stewart.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2235, Russell vs. Donnelly; 2161, Haley vs. Hunt; 2162, Haney vs. Van Heessen; 2197, Krow vs. Ellis; 2221, Forsyth vs. Stevens; 2304, Dupuy vs. Chase; 2231, Williams vs. Lowther; 2177, Keegen vs. McGuire; 2223, Hoe vs. Webster; 2227, Tooley vs. Dorno; 2226, Colt vs. Birmingham Iron Foundry; 2232, Whitelock vs. Hamilton; 2236, Cordts vs. Mayer; 2239, Rauchfuss vs. Greenwood; 231, Chester vs. Burrell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2170, McTurs vs. Ferguson; 2337, Skinner vs. Cole; 2150, Luquer vs. Webster; 1327, Holsworth vs. Low; 2549, Moller vs. Arnould; 2615, Newman vs. Flynn; 2152, Blansberg vs. Oppenheim; 2268, Grenell vs. Dayton; 2260, Alexander vs. Page; 2250, Anderson vs. Watson; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 2262, McGuire vs. Glass; 2272, Rowe vs. Webb; 2274, Paines vs. Wilder; 2276, Thurston vs. Patsomer; 2083, Tilden vs. Coughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Morris Southal, perjury, continued; John Noe, perjury, continued; John Mahony, Redney Cash, and James Fitzsimmons, felonious assault with intent to kill and rob; Frank Clark and William Fiecke, burglary; Patrick Merry and Joseph Rodgers, burglary; Henry Abbey, burglary; Cornelius Mahony, burglary; Edward Morris, grand larceny; William Healy, grand larceny; John Moore, grand larceny; James Morrissey, grand larceny; David Bellany, grand larceny; James Monaghan, misdemeanor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 21.

By Judge Fancher.

Daniel Sandford *vs.* L. G. Burns; motion granted as stated in order.

Burrell *vs.* Martin; motion for receiver granted, and receiver appointed.

Roberts *vs.* Roberts; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

By Judge Curtis.

Schneider *vs.* Folke; order that plaintiff is entitled to recovery of damages to be assessed.

Bishop *vs.* Garcia; motion in re attachment denied.

Lyon *vs.* Lyon; defendant's motion for alimony granted, $250 monthly, and $1,000 for expenses in conducting defense.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dewey *vs.* Dewey; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

A. G. Armstrong *vs.* C. W. Sherwood; motion granted.

Alvine Muts *vs.* Reinhardt Muts; report confirmed.

M. G. Gianetto *vs.* J. Lanchane; motion granted.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

Mr. Weismann, from the Committee on Public Health, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Stuyvesant Medical Institute for diseases of the lungs and throat.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Mr. Weismann introduced the following bill:

AN ACT in relation to the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, constituted by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, is hereby authorized at any time before the 1st day of July next, by the vote of a majority of the members of said board, to reconsider, revise, and redetermine any estimate made under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 674 of the laws of 1871, and the estimate as reconsidered, revised, and redetermined, and approved by the concurrent vote of the majority or the members of said board, shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards, commissions, and departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative, or administrative in their government, and also for paying the interest on the City debt and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable or other objects, and said amount shall be established and fixed as the amount to be raised therefor, by tax, within the City and County of New-York for the year 1873, and the amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors by the Controller, and the Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected in the year 1873 by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the City and County of New-York subject to taxation.

SEC. 2. Any balances of appropriations heretofore made prior to Jan. 1, 1873, and remaining unexpended after allowing sufficient to satisfy all claims payable therefrom, may from time to time be transferred by the Controller, and to any purpose of the same nature as the general fund of the City, and the amount thereof may be deducted from the amount required to be raised by tax in the year 1873. Said board may at any time, during said year, transfer any surplus moneys from any appropriation in which there is an excess, to any other purpose and object in which there is a deficiency.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, constituted by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of the present year, to include in the provisional estimate such board is authorized by the said section to make, such amount as may be necessary for the expenses of the Board of Education.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chamberlain from time to time to equalize, as nearly as may be practicable, the amounts deposited in the several banking and trust companies, according to the provisions of section 34 of chapter 335 of the laws of the present year, by transfers upon warrants to be subscribed by him, and countersigned by the Controller. All moneys received by the Chamberlain shall be deposited by him in one of the banks or trust companies designated for that purpose, on the day such moneys shall be received by him (and Sunday excepted), and he shall, said, no provision of law shall be held to require any warrant to be signed by any other officer than the Mayor and Controller, or to contain a reference to the law or ordinance under which it is drawn.

SEC. 5. All payments from the City Treasury, including those to be made for the Board of Education, shall be made through the Finance Department; wages and salaries may be paid upon pay-rolls, certified by the person named thereon shall separately receipt for the amount paid to such person, and in every case of payment by a pay-roll the warrant for the aggregate amount of wages and salaries included therein may be made payable to the superintendent, principal, teacher, foreman, or other officer designated for the purpose.

SEC. 6. No provision of law shall be held to prohibit the postponement of the opening of bids or proposals in consequence of the absence of any officer required by law to be present; but if any such officer shall be absent at the time appointed, the opening shall be adjourned to another day, of which notice shall be given to him.

SEC. 7. The Department of Public Parks shall have exclusive control of the construction and management of that portion of Fifth-avenue, and all streets above the same immediately adjacent to any public park.

SEC. 8. So much of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 as gives a preference on any calendar to actions or proceedings in which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are defendants is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, east of Avenue C, the market in Gouverneur-slip, and the market in Old-slip are hereby excepted from the provisions of section 102 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873.

SEC. 10. The Mayor shall appoint three commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District according to the provisions of chapter 303 of the laws of 1870, and the offices of the present commissioners are hereby vacated.

SEC. 11. The City marshals, inspectors of weights and measures, and sealers of weights and measures of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized to receive and retain the fees heretofore allowed to them as compensation for services, as established by laws in force at the time of the passage of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, in lieu of any compensation or salary from the City Treasury.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CORNELL COMMISSION.

The Cornell Investigation Commission were empowered to employ a stenographic reporter, the expenses of the investigation to be paid by the State Controller, on the certificate of the chairman of the commission.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. James Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the amendment to the Constitution ready for a third reading. Article 1 of the present constitution is retained in full. Section 1, on the qualifications of voters, was adopted as amended. Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are but slightly amended. Articles 9 and 10 are left as in the old constitution, and articles 11, 12 and 13, as proposed by the commission, were adopted. Article 14 is left as in the old constitution, and articles 15 and 16, as proposed by the commission, were adopted. Article 3, relative to the Legislature, was considered at great length, various amendments being offered.

The third section was finally adopted as presented by the Constitutional Commission.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill relative to graded schools in Cambridge, Washington County, was passed.

The bill relative to the Utica and Elmira Railroad was passed. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Lockport.

Amending the charter of the City of Watertown.

To enable the Mutual Fire Insurance Company to commence business.

Establishing the Rensselaer Police District, 68 to 87.

Authorizing a third of a mill tax for deficiency in the Sinking Fund and for new work on the canals.

Providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Providing for a settlement of the claim of the Fifth Regiment, National Guards, for uniforms worn out in the war.

To place inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws.

Further to define the powers and duties of the State Board of Commissioners of Charities.

Providing for a settlement of the claim of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, for uniforms worn out.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway Company.

To open and widen St. Mark-avenue, Brooklyn.

Repealing the charter of the Manhattan Marble Company, of Rutland, Vt.

Amending the Banking law, by authorising any number of persons to establish a bank of circulation and deposit, with a capital of $50,000, in places of less than 6,000 inhabitants.

To incorporate the Saratoga Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

BILLS LOST.

The bill making an appropriation to improve the Hudson River was reported by the Conference Committee, with the item to improve Catskill Creek stricken out.

On taking the question, this report was disagreed from.

Amending the act authorising lease of railroads, which simply extends the provisions of the law to leases now or hereafter made. Lost—22 to 51.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

On motion of Mr. Prince it was resolved to take up the Constitutional amendments to-morrow.

A recess was taken.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail	45⅛	300	Western Union	86⅛
300	do	46	100	do	86⅜
100	do	45⅝	100	do	86⅛
600	do	45⅝	100	do	86⅝
600	do	45⅝	300	Erie Railway	24
100	do	45⅝	400	do	23⅞
100	do	45⅝	200	do	23⅝
500	do	45⅝	200	do	23⅝
300	do	45⅝	300	do	23⅝
200	do	45⅝	1000	do	23⅝
300	do	45⅝	300	Lake Shore	91⅛
200	do	45⅝	300	do	91
100	do	45⅝	100	do	90⅞
100	do	45⅝	200	do	90⅝
100	Rock Island	106⅛	200	do	90⅝
100	do	106⅛	100	do	90⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101	100	Ohio & Miss.	43⅛
100	do	101	200	do	43⅜
200	do	100⅞	100	do	43⅜
100	do	100⅞	100	do	43⅜
100	do	101	200	C., C. & I. C.	31
600	do	100⅝	100	do	31
100	St. Paul	58⅛	200	do	30⅞
100	do	58⅛	100	do	30⅞
400	Un. Pac.	31	500	do	30⅝
300	do	30⅝	100	do	30⅝
1700	do	30⅝	100	do	30⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....118⅛ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.....118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, N	81⅛	100	Pacific Mail	45⅜
7,000	do	81⅛	200	do	45⅜
1,000	Georgia 6s	80	100	do	45⅝
1,000	Cle. & To. S. FB.	104	700	do	45⅝
23,000	L. Shore, C. R.	109	100	do	45⅝
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	86⅛	200	do	45⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	85	500	do	46
	Coup. G. Bds.	94	300	do	46⅛
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	91	100	do	46
35,000	Chi., R. I. & P.	74	100	do	45⅞
4,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st	104	300	do	45⅞
1,000	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	95	100	do	46
	do	107	100	do	45⅝
28,000	C. & Mis. C. S. F.	95	200	do	45⅝
1,000	M. & St. P., I. D.	84⅛	200	do	45⅝
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	89⅝	200	do	45⅝
5,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, West. Div.	83⅛	100	do	45⅝
2,000	do	88⅛	100	do	45⅝
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, East. Div.	92⅜	700	do	45⅝
2,000	North Mis. 1st	91	300	do	45⅝
6,000	C. & N. W. Con.	85	100	do	45⅝
4,000	D. & H. R. B. '91	104⅞	400	do	45⅝
5,000	Louv. & N. C. '96	93⅜	400	do	45⅝
80	Bank of Com	116⅜	400	do	46⅛
10	Fourth Nat. Bk	110	200	do	46⅛
110	Del. & H. Can.	113	100	Erie Railway	23⅝
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	38⅛	300	do	23⅝
100	Spring M. C.	6	700	do	23⅝
200	W. U. Tel.	86⅛	100	do	23⅝
200	do	86⅛	100	do	23⅝
300	do	86⅛	100	do	23⅝
500	do	86⅛	300	do	23⅝
100	do	86⅛	300	do	23⅝
100	do	86⅛	300	do	23⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.	100⅜	700	do	23⅝
100	do	100⅜	200	Erie Pf.	74
100	do	100⅜	200	Union Pac.	30⅜
400	do	101	1000	do	31
200	do	101	200	do	31
100	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121	300	L. S. & M. S.	90⅜
50	Harlem	124	300	do	90⅜
20	Morris & Essex	94	200	do	90⅜
500	Ohio & Miss.	43⅜	100	do	90⅜
25	O. & M. Pf.	60	100	do	90⅜
800	C., C. & I. C.	31	100	do	90⅜
200	do	30⅞	200	do	90⅜
100	do	30⅞	100	do	90⅜
200	do	30⅞	100	do	90⅜
200	do	30⅞	100	do	90⅜
200	Erie Railway	23⅝	400	North-western Pf.	58
100	do	23⅝	100	Union Pacific	31
200	do	23⅝	100	do	30⅞
200	do	23⅝	200	do	31
200	do	23⅝	200	do	30⅜
100	do	23⅝	100	do	30⅜
200	do	23⅝	100	do	30⅜
200	St. Paul	58⅛	300	do	30⅜
100	do	58⅛	100	do	30⅜
600	Ohio & Miss.	43⅛	100	Rock Island	106⅛
200	do	43	500	do	106⅛
400	Tol. & Wab.	59	200	C., C. & I. C.	30⅜
57	Del., Lack & W.	103⅛			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 4 P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121	400	Pacific Mail	45⅛
200	U. S. Express	71	100	do	45⅜
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100⅜	1300	do	45⅛
200	Lake Shore	90⅜	2000	do	45⅛
100	do	90⅜	1000	do	45⅛
300	do	90⅜	1000	do	45⅛
400	Western Union	86⅛	100	do	45⅛
200	do	86⅛	1700	do	45
100	do	86⅛	1100	do	44⅞
100	do	86⅛	200	do	44⅞
400	do	86⅛	200	do	44⅞
100	do	86⅛	500	do	45
100	do	86⅛	100	do	45⅛
200	do	86⅛	200	do	45⅛
200	do	86⅛	50	do	45⅛
200	do	86⅛	400	do	45⅛
200	Erie Railway	23⅝	400	North-western Pf.	58
200	do	23⅝	100	Union Pacific	31
200	do	23	100	do	30⅞
200	do	23⅝	200	do	31
200	do	23⅝	200	do	30⅜
200	do	23⅝	100	do	30⅜
200	do	23⅝	300	do	30⅜
100	do	23⅝	100	do	30⅜
600	Ohio & Miss.	43⅛	100	Rock Island	106⅛
200	do	43	500	do	106⅛
57	Del., Lack & W.	103⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	30⅜

WEDNESDAY, May 21—P. M.

The Wall-street markets, financially, continue to show improvement. They are strengthened by the Cable advices from London and the Continent, where the effects of the recent Stock flurry in Vienna are rapidly passing over. The precautionary advance of Interest to 6 ₱ cent. by the Bank of England has been promptly followed by a better state of confidence in the British funds, and decided ease in the open market for Money, outside the Bank, in London. The American funds are also better in Frankfort, as well as London, and the favorable tenor of private Cables to New-York has evidently weakened not only the Gold speculation, but the rates of Exchange. The latter are 108¾@109 ₱ cent. for 60 days' London, and 109¾@110 ₱ cent. for sight Bills, to-day, and the offers to sell are in advance of the demand for Thursday's steamer. The sales of Gold fell off to 117¾@117⅞ ₱ cent. The Treasurer will sell $1,500,000 to-morrow, (Thursday,) at noon, to the best offers, under sealed proposals to be opened at that hour. The Sinking Fund bought, to-day, $500,000 United States 5-20s, at 115.94@115.99 ₱ cent., and accrued Gold Interest, out of an offering of $1,635,000. In the open market the offerings of the Public Funds, especially of the Coupon Bonds, are in very moderate parcels, on a strong demand at full rates.

The Stock-brokers borrowed money today at 7@6 ₱ cent., on demand loan. The demand, at the recently reduced rates, is not active, as the Share speculation at the Exchange is of a hesitating character, after the recent severe and long-continued stringency in Money. The cost of carrying Stocks through this unusual trial has no doubt left many of the *Bull* operatives on the Exchange, if not their Brokers, comparatively poor, and the recovery on much cheaper Money may, in consequence, prove slower than usual. The volume of business to-day on the New-York and Western Roads and Miscellaneous Stocks, like Telegraph and Pacific Mail, is less than yesterday, and prices, as a rule, were only indifferently sustained.

In the Pacific and other first-class Railway Mortgages there is a somewhat improved demand, and the old Western (Currency Interest) Mortgages are held with much firmness. The Pacifics are wanted at 102½@103 ₱ cent. for the Centrals 6 ₱ cents. Gold, and at 86¼ ₱ cent. for the Union Firsts 6 ₱ cents. Gold. The Canada Southerns sold at 94 ₱ cent., and the Rock Islands 7 ₱

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks		Leather, sides	6,508
Beeswax, pks	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	750
Cotton, bales	6,307	Tar, bbls	96
Copper, bbls	25	Resin, bbls	6,138
Dried Fruit, pks	20	Oil-cake, pks	3,140
Flour, bbls	2,130	Pork, pks	274
Wheat, bushels	74,940	Cut-meats, pks	1,106
Corn, bushels	67,200	Grease, pks	204
Oats, bushels	88,904	Lard, pks	577
Barley, bushels	600	Stearine, pks	100
Grass-seed, bags	367	Butter, pks	5,029
Beans, bbls	285	Cheese, pks	1,956
Corn-meal, bbls	790	Tallow, pkgs	251
Corn-meal, bags	300	Pea-nuts, bags	93
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Rice, pks	168
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds	550
Hops, pkgs	65	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	402
Hides, No	301	Whisky, bbls	486
Hides, bales	15	Wool, bales	106

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Bertha Ahlrua, for Cork—28,606 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Steinman, for Antwerp—154 bags Cocoa, 60 tcs. Honey, 65 boxes Bacon, 500 tcs. Lard, 1,456 Hides, 28 bdls. Skins, 58 hhds. Tobacco, 270 boxes Hams, 9 boxes Pumps, 8 cases Tobacco, 1,700 boxes Sugar, 2,600 bbls. Resin, 45 bundles Hides.

By the steamer Amerika, for Bremen—300 boxes Starch, 169 bbls. Apples, 323 pks. Agricultural Implements, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 320 bbls. Syrup, 14,371 bdls. Hides, 41 bags Bones, 544 bbls. Resin, 17 cases Spokes, 59 sacks Ore, 4 bbls. Ore, 1 case Sewing-machines.

By the bark E. H. Duval, for Antwerp—24 logs Walnut, 306 bbls. Resin, 1,100 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Linseed Oil, 50 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 25 tcs. Logwood, 200 Oars, 194 tons Cedar, 80 hhds. Tallow, 225 boxes Hams, 150 hhds. Tobacco.

BEES-WAX—Has been in rather slack request at from 30½c.@32c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, with Adamantine, 16 cents, quoted steady at 19c.@20c. Paraffine, 22c.@24c. Sperm, patent, 40c.; No. 1 do. do. at 36@38; Anthracite, from yard, 35@36 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been very quiet, with Caracas quoted at 15c. bdl., Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 6½c.@7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio was held 4c.@4½c. higher, and offered with reserve; demand limited at the moment, but nearer by the Baltimore, sold at 19½c., gold. Nothing really new to offer kinds, and we quote invoices for the present, as before, thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18½c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c.; good prime, 20c. @20 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in bond, 18½c.@19¼c. gold; Laguayra, 20½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 18½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, on a steady basis as to values; sales, 2,843 bales, (of which 510 bales were to arrive,) including 1,035 bales to shippers, 1,754 bales to spinners, and 50 bales to speculators. There has been a more active movement noted for next delivery at an advance of ¼c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,550 bales, (of which 3,800 bales last evening,) against 18,750 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contract closing at 18 15-16c. June at 18¾c., July at 19 2-32c., August at 18 11-16c., September at 17¾c., October at 17¼@17 9-16c., November at 17 3-16c.@17¼c., and December at 17 1-16c.@17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,327 bales, including 1,072 bales from Norfolk, 1,685 bales from Savannah, 885 bales from Charleston, 286 bales from Newbern, 128 bales from Philadelphia, and 2,100 bales per rail. The reported receipts as at the ports to-day were 6,995 bales, and thus far this week 34,099 bales, against 26,121 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 1872, 3,255,803 bales, against 3,806,429 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than a half grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O. Texas.
Ordinary	14	14¼	14
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾
Low Middling	18¼	18¾	18¾
Middling	18¾	18¾	18¾
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively moderate demand since our last, on the basis of previous quotations. The bulk of the trade inquiry has been on a restricted scale. The export inquiry has been confined to the small offerings of desirable shipping extras, and the scarcity of freight room. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to superfine State and Western at $4@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 45; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 45; very poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $7 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet since our last, yet firm in price, with a very moderate supply available of most grades. Sales, 830 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$8 50 for poor to choice shipping, and $6 50@$12 25 for common to choice Extra and Family Extras, ₱ bbl.....California and Oregon Flour has been in rather more demand since our last, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $6 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly California stock, at $6 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl.....Rye Flour has been comparatively scarce and unimportant, moderate request at $4 25@$5 85 for inferior to choice Superfine, and $5 90@$6 10 for Fancy; sales, 290 bbls., chiefly at from $5 75@$6 for choice, and $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.....Corn-meal continues in fair supply and quoted firm, at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 30@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 40@$3 60 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 40 for Marshall's Caloric, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, on a fair demand. The reported sales since our last have been 560 bbls., part to arrive. Rye-wheat has been in demand at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 40 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.....Oat-meal quiet at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted off 2c. @3c. a bushel, with holders seldom offering more to effect a place supplies, while the export demand has been less active and the milling inquiry limited. Winter Wheat has been in stock request at drooping prices, though offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, part to arrive, at $1 70 for No. 1 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 45 for fair samples; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 59@$1 60 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 59 for fair car stock; $1 40@$1 45 for No. 2 Spring, delivered; $1 50@$1 52 for rejected and inferior Spring; $2 for fair ordinary White Western; $2 20 for prime do.; $2 05 for White Canada, in store, and $2 10 for White Genesee.....For forward delivery, the inquiry has been limited, and the reported sales have been confined to 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive about the close of the month, at $1 43; and 18,000 bushels do., first five days in June, at $1 44. There has been less free supply offered, and quoted stronger in price, with more confident demand noted, in good part for shipment, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 83c.@84c. for fair to strictly prime new Mixed Western; 61½c.@62½c. for damp do.; 64½c.@65c. for new Yellow Western, and 66c. for old Mixed Western, afloat. For future delivery, a few bids were reported, but much under the views of sellers, and no important dealings transpired.....Rye quiet, but quoted steady; a small lot of Western, in store, sold at 98c.....Barley and Barley-malt quoted nominally unchanged; no business feature of moment.....Oats have been in moderately active request, with new Mixed Western quoted firmer on light receipts. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 51c. for fair average samples; 56c.@57½c., chiefly at 55½c. for new White do.; 58c.@59c. for new Black do.; and 60c. (nominally) 60c. for old Mixed Western, in store.....Feed steady and in moderate jobbing request at 62½@62½ ₱ bu.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite sparingly sought after since our last, with Bags quoted at 15c.@15½c. Bagging nominal at 11c. for domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt and 14c. for Summer deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been fair, particularly for good to prime stock at uniform rates. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 40@$1 50; Fancy do., $1 35@$1 40; Good Hay, $1@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@$1; second quality do., 65c.@75c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 75c.@80c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

HOPS—Have been generally slow of sale, yet held with a fair show of confidence. We quote: New-York growth of 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern growth of 1872, 45c.@50c.; Western growth of 1872, 40c.@45c.; crop of 1871, 10c.@12c., and 60c.@70c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgian nominal at 35c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There have been no important changes noted in values since our last. Business has been quite moderate, as a rule, the purchases having been mainly to supply urgent wants.

LEATHER—A restricted movement has been noted in most kinds of stock, within the range of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but inactive; 350 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 38c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to prime, 35c.@50c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@73c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@46c., and English Islands at 30c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Spts. Turp. quiet; Strained quoted at $3@$3 05, with sales of 400 bbls.; also, 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 35; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 40, and 100 bbls. Pale at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar dull; 50 bbls. Washington sold at $3 75 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 50 bbls., late yesterday, at 46½c., and 400 bbls. to-day at 45c., closing at 45c. ₱ gallon, showing a further decline; 19 bbls. sold at 46c., and 150 bbls., in small lots, at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in some request at 8¾c., with sales of 1,000 bbls.; in shipping order, quoted at 13½c.@14c.....Refined dull here at 19¾c. bid, and up to 19½c. asked; and at Philadelphia, 19½c. asked for New-York deliveries.....Refined, in cases, quiet; quoted at 25c.....Naphtha quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with sales reported of only 150 bbls. new Western Mess, at $17 50 ₱ bbl., and 300 bbls. with round parcels quoted at $17, cash, or May option; and 100 bbls. Prime Mess, at $16. For forward delivery, no sales of moment were reported; Western Mess, June options quoted at $17, and July at $17 25. Contracts for equal to 3,000 bbls. were turned from June to July at a difference of 25c. ₱ bbl.....City-dressed Hogs were in more demand, and quoted at the close firmer, ranging from 6½c. to 7c. for very heavy to light. Cut-meats rather steadier, but inactive; 75 boxes Dry-salted shoulders were sold at 7¼c.@7¾c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats within the previous range.....Bacon dull, with sales reported of only 20 boxes Western Cumberland and 35 boxes Short Rib at 8½c., and 125 boxes City Long Clear at 9c.....A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for Lard, for early delivery, at somewhat steadier prices, though quotations show no change of moment. Sales, 150 tcs. Western Steam at 8c., with May options quoted at 8 1-16c.; 350 tcs. choice do. at 9¼c.; 550 tcs. City at 8¾c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement noted, embracing sales of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 9¼@9 3-16c., closing at about 9 1-16c., and 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 9 3-16c., closing at 9¼@9 7-16c.....Beef has been quiet at unaltered figures, ranging from $7@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Pierce Beef quoted at $12@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in rather moderate request, within the range last quoted.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet; prices have been quoted steady, ranging from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—The main inquiry has been for sack, which has been firm in price. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, at $2@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island at 36c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very tame; quoted steady at 7¾c.@7¾c. gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a restricted trade noted in the principal kinds in stock, with prices, however, fairly supported. We quote Clover within the range of from $4@$6c. ₱ lb., for ordinary to fancy. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $4 50@$4 90, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 75, cold, ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, with Caracas quoted at 15c. bdl., Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 6½c.@7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio was held 4c.@4½c. higher, and offered with reserve; demand limited at the moment, but nearer by the Baltimore, sold at 19¾c., gold. Nothing really new to offer kinds, and we quote invoices for the present, as before, thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18½c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c.; good prime, 20c. @20 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in bond, 18½c.@19¼c. gold; Laguayra, 20½c.@22½c.; San Domingo, 18½c., gold.

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HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been fair, particularly for good to prime stock at uniform rates. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 40@$1 50; Fancy do., $1 35@$1 40; Good Hay, $1@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@$1; second quality do., 65c.@75c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 75c.@80c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

HOPS—Have been generally slow of sale, yet held with a fair show of confidence. We quote: New-York growth of 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern growth of 1872, 45c.@50c.; Western growth of 1872, 40c.@45c.; crop of 1871, 10c.@12c., and 60c.@70c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgian nominal at 35c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There have been no important changes noted in values since our last. Business has been quite moderate, as a rule, the purchases having been mainly to supply urgent wants.

LEATHER—A restricted movement has been noted in most kinds of stock, within the range of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but inactive; 350 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 38c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to prime, 35c.@50c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@73c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@46c., and English Islands at 30c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Spts. Turp. quiet; Strained quoted at $3@$3 05, with sales of 400 bbls.; also, 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30@$2 35; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 40, and 100 bbls. Pale at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar dull; 50 bbls. Washington sold at $3 75 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 50 bbls., late yesterday, at 46½c., and 400 bbls. to-day at 45c., closing at 45c. ₱ gallon, showing a further decline; 19 bbls. sold at 46c., and 150 bbls., in small lots, at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in some request at 8¾c., with sales of 1,000 bbls.; in shipping order, quoted at 13½c.@14c.....Refined dull here at 19¾c. bid, and up to 19½c. asked; and at Philadelphia, 19½c. asked for New-York deliveries.....Refined, in cases, quiet; quoted at 25c.....Naphtha quoted as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with sales reported of only 150 bbls. new Western Mess, at $17 ₱ bbl., and 300 bbls. with round parcels quoted at $17, cash, or May option; and 100 bbls. Prime Mess, at $16. For forward delivery, no sales of moment were reported; Western Mess, June options quoted at $17, and July at $17 25. Contracts for equal to 3,000 bbls. were turned from June to July at a difference of 25c. ₱ bbl.....City-dressed Hogs were in more demand, and quoted at the close firmer, ranging from 6½c. to 7c. for very heavy to light. Cut-meats rather steadier, but inactive; 75 boxes Dry-salted shoulders were sold at 7¼c.@7¾c., and sundry lots of Bulk Meats within the previous range.....Bacon dull, with sales reported of only 20 boxes Western Cumberland and 35 boxes Short Rib at 8½c., and 125 boxes City Long Clear at 9c.....A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for Lard, for early delivery, at somewhat steadier prices, though quotations show no change of moment. Sales, 150 tcs. Western Steam at 8c., with May options quoted at 9 1-16c.; 350 tcs. choice do. at 9¼c.; 550 tcs. City at 8¾c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¾c. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement noted, embracing sales of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 9¼@9 3-16c., closing at about 9 1-16c., and 1,500 tcs. do., July, at 9 3-16c., closing at 9¼@9 7-16c.....Beef has been quiet at unaltered figures, ranging from $7@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Pierce Beef quoted at $12@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$29 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in rather moderate request, within the range last quoted.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet; prices have been quoted steady, ranging from $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—The main inquiry has been for sack, which has been firm in price. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, at $2@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island at 36c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very tame; quoted steady at 7¾c.@7¾c. gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a restricted trade noted in the principal kinds in stock, with prices, however, fairly supported. We quote Clover within the range of from $4@$6c. ₱ lb., for ordinary to fancy. Rough Flax at $2 25@$2 40. Timothy at $4 50@$4 90, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 70@$2 75, cold, ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, with Caracas quoted at 15c. bdl., Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; San Domingo, 6½c.@7c., gold, ₱ lb.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardtner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.—No. 5,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid on the 9th of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 5th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and connections, and the depots, offices, and other works and roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine-shops, offices, and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road to Algiers, and to Nine miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, and the iron rails and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business at this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the road west of the said levee, located on the line of the road from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana, and to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights or way of the said corporation, or which may be held or occupy by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, situated or to be surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or to connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the said deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Oliver Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed. The said mortgage or deed is said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit; and it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westward of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation, and especially reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of road and of the main track of constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, bearing date 1st July, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana and the sum of seven thousand dollars per mile on all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the incumbrance; and which is subject to further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance of two thousand dollars per mile on the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing on said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed)

HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.

ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1,122 PINE-ST., ST. LOUIS, MO., May 12, 1873.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing until completed, will be sold at public auction, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit the purchasers and to benefit the Government, all the pontoon-trains and engineer materials, except those at that place, consisting of 173 anchors, 97 pontoon-boats, 24 wagons and 24 carts, a large number of pontoon wagons and gear, a quantity of pontoon-bridge timber and plank, 2,400 pounds of wire cable, 10 pumps, 1,600 pounds Manilla rope, 2,400 pounds of wire, 1,177 hatchets, 4,132 picks, 7,079 long-handled and 6,159 short-handled spades, 287 short-handled shovels, 1,028 long-handled shovels, a lot of stationery, including drawing-paper, lithographic-paper, tracing-paper, lithographic stones, and other articles too numerous to mention, the greater part of which has never been used.

Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

Persons interested in the sale should visit Jefferson Barracks, and inspect the property before the sale, to become acquainted with its extent and variety.

For information apply in person or by letter at this office, either in person or by letter, or to Messrs. Murdock & Dickson, Auctioneers, Nos. 204 and 206 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel of Engineers and Brigadier General United States Army.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF $60,000 AND $30,000 BONDS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN J. PALMER.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock M., at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees of the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased, viz.:

53 shares N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., $100 each.
11 shares N. Y. Gas Co. stock, $100 each.
$5,500 Indianapolis and Madison R. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
6,400 Funded Debt City of Mobile 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
3,400 City of Mobile 8 Per Cent. Bonds of 1883.
400 shares Merchants' National Bank Stock, $50 each.
$25,900 in Spanish Indemnity Certificates, issued by the Commissioners of the United States and of Spain, to pay awards. Interest has been paid by Spain, through Messrs. Riggs & Co., at the rate of $470 37 annually on each $10,000. The last payment was made Dec. 19, 1872.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY
B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers,
of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Steel Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

Per order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

By DANIEL CAULKINS, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 19.—On FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, Positively the closing sale of the extensive stock of superb imported and City custom-made furniture, removed for convenience of sale to the spacious store, No. 12 Murray-st., near Broadway, comprising every variety of elegant French marquetrie bois de rose, and buhl and French walnut chamber, parlor, library, and dining-room suites of the most unique and modern styles. All of which were imported and manufactured expressly for first-class City custom trade. N. B.—This being the closing sale, every lot will positively be sold without limit or reserve. The above stock is now ready for examination, with catalogues.

By JOHN M. DRAPER &

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—WITHOUT A HEART—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. E. W. Montgomery.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Havel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ARIADNE—Messrs. Maffit, Bartholomew, Mlle. Lutz.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO RECITAL—Mr. Anton Rubinstein.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. George MacDonald. "Hamlet."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $4; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is reported that Mayor HAVEMEYER has been urging the claims of GEO. W. MATSELL to be Superintendent of Police. If this be true, it is a fresh illustration of how incapable the Mayor is of judging of the true character of any one whom he has known for twenty-five years or upward. Of course, in his private capacity, Mr. HAVEMEYER can select such acquaintances as he finds most congenial to him, and, unless as a curious illustration of eccentricity of taste, the selection of such a man as Mr. MATSELL for personal intimacy has no possible interest to anybody. But when the Mayor of New-York tries to drag into one of the most delicate, difficult, and responsible positions in the City a man who in character and abilities is utterly unsuited for the position, and solely on the ground of private friendship, it becomes a matter on which the public will insist on having something to say. Mr. MATSELL'S last incumbency of the Superintendentship of Police is chiefly remembered because of his having led, under the orders of FERNANDO WOOD, the resistance to the law placing the Metropolitan Board in power. Since then he has been known as the publisher of a weekly illustrated paper of the most disreputable character—a paper which, under any rigidly-enforced law against obscene publications, would have been suppressed long ago. Within the last few weeks this paper is understood to have passed into other hands. Unfortunately Mr. MATSELL cannot wipe out the record of his filthy publication so easily as he can change its proprietorship. Superintendent KELSO'S affiliations are unsavory enough, but if we are to exchange him for MATSELL, it will probably be found that we have made a change for the worse.

By the way, what has become of the Committee of Seventy? They vouched in the most emphatic manner for the Mayor's fitness to be left altogether untrammeled in his choice of the heads of departments, while the Mayor repeatedly declared that he would be instant in season and out of season in soliciting their advice and support. Did the committee indorse OLIVER CHARLICK and the Tammany City Marshals, and are they are prepared to sit quietly by while their late associate and constant friend is wire-pulling to make GEORGE W. MATSELL Superintendent of Police? We think there are enough men left on the committee who are not in office to enter a vigorous protest against the imposition of any more of such old friends of Mayor HAVEMEYER upon a long-suffering community. If we mistake not, Alderman FALCONER owes his seat on the board mainly to the nomination of the Committee of Seventy. Are we to accept his indorsement of CHARLICK as the voice of the committee? A meeting of our Central Board of Reform would seem to be a seasonable step. It could not deliver us from CHARLICK, and might have but little influence in saving us from MATSELL, but it might prevent the nomination of say THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Police Justice, and might keep the Mayor from a fresh series of blunders, calculated to bring his administration into lasting contempt.

The papers which we publish this morning relating to the discovery and application of anæsthetics will be found extremely interesting by all our readers. There are few who are not called, sooner or later, to consider the use of these valuable instruments for assuaging pain, and no subject is involved in more general obscurity. It is treated by the able physicians who discussed it last evening with thoroughness and candor.

Among the recent minor nominations of the President, none is more fortunate than that of Senator CHARLES H. ADAMS, of this State, as one of the Commissioners to Vienna. Mr. ADAMS is a gentleman of fine talent, and of excellent reputation. He is an experienced manufacturer also, and will be of practical service to the country.

We notice a pretty extended effort in several States to defend the action of the Forty-second Congress for voting money into the pockets of its members, on the ground that other Congresses, in which were many distinguished and honored men, have heretofore done the same thing. This is a good deal like the plea of "confession and avoidance" known to the lawyers. Because good men have done a dangerous and unseemly thing, it is not therefore any less unseemly or dangerous when done by other men who may or who may not be as good as their predecessors. The common sense of the country has come to the conclusion that for men holding as a sacred trust power to vote away public money, to vote it into their own pockets, is a scandalous breach of faith, and an act displaying a debased standard of honor. This conclusion is a sound one. If it is peculiar to these later days, so much the better for the country. If some respected men did not view the matter in this light seven or ten years ago, so much the worse for the memory of those men. The question is one of present and actual morality, and no amount of precedents can obscure it now. It has gone too far for that.

Some very astonishing figures are sent us from Washington in reference to the postal cards. The number required already reaches 22,000,000, and the demand is at the rate of over a million a day, that of yesterday being for 1,500,000. Of course, this demand will not be permanently sustained, but it is evident that its present extent is not even in the majority of cases the result of mere novelty. The cards perform an actual and probably a permanent service.

The Senate is entitled to credit for its prompt and satisfactory action upon the constitutional amendments, which have been adopted substantially as they came from the commission. The arrangement of the Senate districts as first proposed was restored, and article 3, relative to the formation and powers of the Legislature, was adopted in its original shape. These great improvements in our organic law have, therefore, made further and most gratifying progress. The action of the Assembly alone is now needed to place them entirely beyond danger, as, if passed by this Legislature, they are sure of being passed by the next, and we have never had any doubt that they would be approved by the people. We hope the Assembly will not neglect the opportunity to do a great public service now afforded it, but will immediately take up these amendments and so act upon them as to merit the praise that the Senate has fairly earned.

Politicians in general, and members of Congress in particular, can profitably study the proceedings of the Ohio Republican Convention at Columbus yesterday. Gov. NOYES, having been faithful and honest, was renominated by acclamation, but the sterling integrity of the masses of the Republican Party was more forcibly shown in the decisive resolution denouncing the salary steal, which was adopted, as we are told, "with cheers and shouts." Further to mark its reprobation of the steal, the convention chose as its President Hon. JAMES MONROE, who opposed the theft, and promptly returned his share of the plunder. This convention is the first representative body of the Republican Party in any of the leading States which has assembled since the Congressional steal, and its utterances on the subject can be accepted as clearly indicating the sentiment of the Republican Party. As it has in Ohio, so it will everywhere denounce the swindle, and repudiate those members of Congress who aided in its accomplishment, or have profited by it. Aside from this expression of opinion, the convention said little that is important, unless it be that the resolution on national taxation has not the slightest flavor of the protection doctrine.

Bills that Ought and Bills that Ought not to Pass.

In the closing days of the Legislature the worst class of bills generally come to the surface and the best class are allowed to sink out of sight. There are now being pressed with much urgency at Albany certain bills which contemplate a deliberate fraud upon the tax-payers of New-York, while others, designed for the relief and protection of these tax-payers, are in considerable danger of being left neglected in the rush of business which invariably attends the end of the session. Among the first-class are the following:

I. An act "to provide for the past and future pay-rolls of employes of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and to legalize the same." As its name imports, this bill is intended for the relief of our impecunious friend, Sheriff BRENNAN, whose enormous fees, amounting to over $100,000 a year, are not considered sufficient to enable him to pay his clerks and deputies withal. Unfortunately for BRENNAN, the law is very decidedly adverse to his claim to draw any money under cover of pay-rolls from the County Treasury. Controller CONNOLLY was accommodating enough to overlook the letter of the law, but as Controller GREEN has uniformly refused to imitate his predecessor in this respect, the bill in question provides for the payment of "amounts now due upon unpaid pay-rolls for employes in accordance with the schedule of employes and compensation heretofore, as aforesaid, fixed by the last two pay-rolls paid by the Controller." (CONNOLLY.) One of the pay-rolls referred to contains the names of Under Sheriff STEVENS, his assistant, and twenty clerks, and the aggregate amount which this bill would unjustly extract from the local Treasury is estimated at $150,000. For a Republican Legislature that has any regard for its character, this is a good bill to refrain from passing. The Governor has, hitherto, in the most emphatic manner sustained the Finance Department in defeating all such raids upon the Treasury, and may, we presume, be reckoned on to refuse his signature to BRENNAN'S bill. We trust, however, that no necessity will arise in this case to call upon Gov. DIX to save the Legislature from the consequences of its own acts.

II. The two bills for legalizing newspaper claims for City advertising which neither courts nor auditors will allow, ought to be dropped altogether. They have been amended and reamended, sometimes in an objectionable sense and sometimes for the purpose of preventing gross fraud, but no amount of change can alter the vicious principle which underlies these bills, viz., that the Legislature is fulfilling its proper functions in manufacturing liabilities for the City which no judicial tribunal will recognize. The bills are jobs in whatever way they are looked at, and as such ought to be rejected.

III. The monstrous proposal to take $2,500,000 out of the City Treasury as a loan to the Exhibition Company, and give in return, as sole security for the money, the preferred stock of the company, has all but passed both Houses of the Legislature. If the already-overburdened tax-payers think that a City with a debt of some $108,000,000 can stand this, we suppose the matter is at an end. If, as we believe, the passage of this measure into a law would excite general public indignation, we would remind the people whom it proposes to rob that they cannot enter their protest too soon. The bill will shortly be in the hands of the Governor, and much as Gov. DIX may personally favor the exhibition scheme, he may be confidently trusted to give due attention to a properly-sustained public remonstrance against a scandalous piece of legislative jobbery.

Among the measures of real public utility which are being allowed to lag in their progress are these:

I. The City and County Consolidation bill which, for some occult reason, has been rather suspiciously recommitted to the Senate Committee on Cities. CHARLES O'CONOR drafted it, and Senator JAMES WOOD thinks its provisions inconsistent with each other. The progress of this bill evidently needs watching.

II. The bill providing means for the payment of bona-fide claims against the City, incurred prior to 1871. If the Legislature is not too busy helping the dishonest claimants, the honest ones have a clear right to immediate attention.

III. The bill providing the Department of Parks with funds to prosecute the work intrusted to its charge. Hundreds of laborers are going idle because no appropriation exists for completing the work on Central Park and the various smaller parks, or for prosecuting the work of the department in Westchester County. Not to mention the anxiety of certain members of the Board of Aldermen to have the appointment of a few park-laborers, it is a standing disgrace to the City to leave several of the smaller parks in their present unfinished condition.

IV. The bill enabling the legal representatives of the City to attach the property of the Ring thieves, and to prevent TWEED & Co. from defeating the ends of justice by hiding away the fruits of their plunder, ought to have been passed long ago; and it will be a lasting reproach against the Legislature if it leave this bill untouched on its files.

V. The bill excepting the earlier offenses of the Ring from the operation of the Statute of Limitation. The tedious course of the litigation against our indicted public officials renders this a measure of imperative necessity. The people have rights in this matter which the Legislature is bound to respect.

The Governor and Local Option.

The veto of the Local Option bill by Gov. DIX has awakened an intense feeling of disappointment among the temperance men. By most of those actively engaged in the temperance movement the principle of local option is regarded as a concession to the prejudices of a portion of the community in favor of an actual and essential evil. For themselves, they believe that the drinking of intoxicating liquors in any other way than as medicine is bad in itself, and ought to be prevented by law. They also think, for the most part, that the Legislature has the constitutional authority to prohibit liquor-selling everywhere in the State, and that whenever the temperance men can get a majority in the Legislature that authority ought to be exercised. When, therefore, they contented themselves with a measure which simply referred the whole question to the voters of the several localities of the State, they regarded themselves as having yielded so much on their side as to entitle them unreservedly to what they did ask. The refusal of this moderate proposition, as they regard it, after it had secured the approval of the Legislature, is a source of great regret and the occasion of some bitter denunciation on their part.

Yet it must be confessed that the veto message is to all intents and purposes a temperance document. It concedes absolutely the principle of local option. It admits the authority of towns, cities, and villages, if so permitted by the Legislature, to prohibit the sale of all kinds of liquor, and it vetoes this particular measure in the professed interest of that principle. It points out that there are two kinds of liquors, which, in a general way, may be distinguished as spirituous liquors and light liquors; that the number of people willing to prohibit the former is much larger than the number of those willing to prohibit all; that by compelling each locality to prohibit all or none, the bill will prevent prohibition of spirituous liquors in many cases where they alone would readily be prohibited, and would not secure the prohibition of light liquors in any case where they would not otherwise be prohibited. We do not see how temperance men can dispute these facts, though they may question the wisdom of the Governor's action upon them. Yet, it must be remembered that the Governor is bound to embody in action his approval or disapproval of every bill which passes the Legislature. The Constitution declares that "if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated." This is a mandatory provision. It leaves the Governor no discretion. He must act upon his convictions unreservedly and without qualification. In the present case he disapproved of the bill sent to him by the Legislature for reasons which, in principle, should commend him to every sincere temperance man. He approved of the object of the bill; he disapproved of the means chosen to attain the object; and there was nothing for him to do but to return it.

Gov. DIX finds other and secondary objections to the bill scarcely less important than his primary ones. He believes that the peculiar provisions touching the sale of liquor to persons classed as habitual drunkards are both capable of great abuse, and likely to create very serious opposition to the bill itself, and to interfere seriously with its efficiency if it should be adopted. These objections are certainly worthy of being considered.

The majority of the temperance men will, we have no doubt, be inclined to profit by the suggestions of the Governor, and present to the next Legislature, and, we hope, to him, a measure with the same object as the bill just vetoed, but without the objectionable features to which the Governor has called attention.

Affairs in Arkansas.

For some days past the Democratic Press has found much comfort in the assertion that a combination of several leading Republicans in Arkansas, headed by Senator CLAYTON, had formed a conspiracy to oust Gov. BAXTER by proceedings in quo warranto in the Supreme Court. If this ridiculous story were believed by those who gave it currency, they either knew nothing of the laws of Arkansas or they assumed that the Republicans whom they accused were lunatics and rated the judges of the State as idiots. It is not probable, however, that any of these calumniators supposed there was the slightest grain of truth in their story, as they must have known that the question of the legality of Gov. BAXTER'S election having been decided by the Legislature it would not be reviewed by any court, and even if it were, and BAXTER ousted, the office would revert to BROOKS, who was the Democratic candidate, and not to Lieut. Gov. SMITH, in whose interests the conspiracy was said to be formed.

From the statements of Senator CLAYTON and Ex-Gov. HADLEY, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that those gentlemen deny positively that they ever had any intention of attempting to disturb Gov. BAXTER in the possession of his office. There is not the slightest proof that the foolish idea even entered anybody's head until it was got into that of the foolish Governor by Democratic effort. There has been some dissatisfaction with the course Gov. BAXTER has pursued, and we would have been much surprised if there had not been. But the evidence is conclusive that the Republicans have concluded they must make the best of a bad bargain and endure him to the end of his term, unless he should render himself liable to removal by impeachment. Thus far it is not claimed that he has done anything to justify that proceeding, nor does anyone believe that he will.

It must be then that the conduct of Gov. BAXTER in surrounding himself with armed guards in the State House to prevent his ejectment on quo warranto, is a Democratic device to breed trouble, and if possible inaugurate anarchy. Nothing is more distressful to Democracy than to have a Southern State peaceful and prosperous under Republican rule, and it was therefore necessary to do something in Arkansas. By adroit management and persistent misrepresentations, they have apparently succeeded in causing Gov. BAXTER to distrust his former political friends, and certainly they have secured possession of his person, which is very substantial progress toward obtaining control of the power of his office. Those best acquainted with affairs in Arkansas declare it is notorious that the so-called "guards" of the State House are Democrats, and that Gov. BAXTER, acting undoubtedly under the evil influences to which he is subjected, is removing Republicans from command in the militia. There being no necessity whatever for the Governor surrounding himself with armed men, he has either been grossly imposed upon, or he has voluntarily made up his mind to betray the party which elected him, and so far as he can, turn the State over to Democratic control.

In either case persistence in his present course is certain to have that result, and we cannot see how the Republicans can help themselves. They will not, as they should not, resort to any revolutionary measures to avert the effects of a political treachery which would be very serious to them. If Gov. BAXTER choose to go over to the Democracy he must do it. The Republican Party of the State is upon record as declaring that he is lawfully the Governor of the State, and there is no lawful way of getting rid of him. All that the Republicans can do in the matter has been done in the statements of Senator CLAYTON and Gov. HADLEY, showing that BAXTER is wholly without excuse. No conspiracy against him has been formed except by the Democrats, into whose trap he has fallen, and whose nefarious purposes he is serving. It was necessary to show that late events in the State are in no way due to Republican intrigue, but are the result of Democratic machinations. That having been done, the Republicans should pay no further attention to the matter.

Cheap Transportation Again.

The St. Louis Press is not particularly pleased with the impression made by the Congressional Convention on the country outside of the immediate Mississippi Valley. It has discovered that the journals of Chicago and New-York regard the momentous event in a "sectional" and "narrow" spirit of "rivalry," and that this journal in particular treats the matter in "a highly strategic style"—whatever that may mean. In casting about for an explanation of the rather slight effect produced by the St. Louis Convention, the St. Louis papers seem to have examined every possible explanation except one, which was that the convention did not amount to anything. It was not calculated, and probably it was not designed, to throw any clear light upon the intricate and delicate problem of the proper means of securing cheap transportation for Western produce to the sea-board. St. Louis has its own interests, and its merchants can be depended on to recognize and push them at every point. The convention seemed to keep this purpose in view, and to have very little regard for any other. The main point in all its proceedings was the necessity of improving the channel of the Mississippi River. This was very well in its way; but the mere necessity is conceded by every one. The two questions which come up as soon as the necessity is granted are, how is the work to be done? and by whom? If by the General Government, then what is the specific work before it, what is its probable cost, and what are likely to be its results? On these points the shrewd and enterprising St. Louis merchants could, at no more expense than it cost to fête a hundred Congressmen, have given us very valuable information; and the information would in the long run have been worth more than the fêting. When people ask for facts, even the best of whisky, vicariously administered, is not entirely satisfactory. Nor did the St. Louis Convention produce a very agreeable impression by giving prominence to the canal schemes across the Cumberland Mountains and the Blue Ridge. This had the look of trading which has been so utterly pernicious in all our private legislation. Whatever may come to be true in the future, the canal schemes, in the present condition of the country, are of the nature of jobs. They have many sincere advocates, who think that the salvation of the material interests of the country depend upon them. But the advantages promised are too remote and contingent to claim serious attention. The country would not tolerate governmental expenditure for such vague and doubtful benefits as are the only support of these projects. When the St. Louis Convention mixed up the Mississippi question with these wild schemes, the country very naturally concluded that St. Louis was after its private advantage, and was ready to traffic for it. Such a course was inconsistent with any broad and intelligent desire to solve the problem of cheap transportation.

That problem is, moreover, not to be even simplified, much less solved, by such treatment as it received at St. Louis. Rhetoric has its uses, even in the discussion of political economy; but rhetoric with little else is disheartening. That is what St. Louis gave us. That, with a feast of fat things, is about all she gave her Congressional guests. We should like something better. If there is tangible material for a fair public judgment with reference to the claims of the Mississippi improvement project, why not let us have it? Mere elaboration of phrases, with an impartial plastering of all other similar projects, will avail nothing, and grumbling because they avail nothing will not help the matter.

Where is Baker?

There is nothing more tantalizing than the telegraph. Of course, brevity is a necessity when telegrams are sent over a long and expensive route, but that brevity which withholds precisely the information which one is most anxious to receive, converts a telegram into a puzzle, the solution of which is to be guessed from sparse and ambiguous data. The recent news from Sir SAMUEL BAKER is a case in point. A few days since a message was sent over the cable which informed us that on the 15th of March BAKER had made "the passage through to the end" of the White Nile, in spite of all obstructions, and that he hoped that these obstructions to the navigation of the river would be removed in the course of the Summer. We are thus left to guess the point at which the explorer has arrived. Would it not have been just as easy to inform us where Sir SAMUEL was on the 15th of March, as it was to assert that he had reached the end of the White Nile?

In this particular instance it is difficult to decide whether by the phrase "the end of the White Nile," Gondokoro or the Albert Nyanza is meant. It will be remembered that previous letters from BAKER announced that he had found the river completely obstructed by dense floating rafts of vegetation, through which he had been forced to cut a canal for his fleet. These are unquestionably the "obstructions" mentioned in his dispatch of March 15, and which he trusts will be removed in the course of the Summer. It would thus seem as though his "end of the White Nile" meant simply Gondokoro, since the obstructions above that point consist of rapids, which no engineering skill could remove during this Summer or a century of coming Summers. Shall we thus translate the telegram of Sunday last as being the announcement of his arrival at Gondokoro? To this solution of the puzzle of the whereabouts of BAKER there are several very serious objections.

In the first place, BAKER reached Gondokoro more than a year ago. Since that time he has fought a battle with the Bari savages, who inhabit the country a long distance farther south. Why should he now send home information of his arrival at Gondokoro? He might, with equal propriety, have just apprised the British Foreign Office of his departure from Khartoum on his voyage up the White Nile. Observe that the wording of the recent dispatch forbids us to translate it, on the supposition that he has returned to Gondokoro after a journey further south. It is the announcement of his "passage through to the end" of the White Nile. He has evidently just reached the place from which his dispatch was sent. Clearly he does not intend to be understood as announcing his arrival at Gondokoro. Such a dispatch would be either a meaningless repetition of news a year old, or a direct contradiction of his former dispatches.

Moreover, Gondokoro is not the end of the White Nile. If Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S record of his former exploring expedition is trustworthy, the White Nile rises in the Albert Nyanza. As it has been shown that his dispatch of March 15 is not to be understood as being dated from Gondokoro, we may attempt to solve the difficulty by interpreting it as the announcement of his arrival at the great lake of which he is the discoverer. But here new difficulties arise. As has been said, the obstructions to navigation between the lake and Gondokoro consist of rapids which cannot be removed. What then does BAKER mean when he hopes that "these obstructions" will be removed in the course of the Summer? Evidently he does not refer to the rapids above Gondokoro, and hence his "end of the White Nile," which he had reached on March 15, cannot mean the point at which the Nile leaves the Albert Lake.

The matter is sufficiently puzzling without being further complicated by the question whether a dispatch dated at or above Gondokoro could reach London in less than two months. Were it not that the cable distinctly speaks of a letter having been received from BAKER, it would be safe to regard the whole story as a hoax. As it is, we are compelled to believe that the Foreign Office has received news from BAKER, but that the telegraph has so muddled the matter in its efforts after brevity, that it has given us no information from which we can draw an intelligible meaning.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was about May 13 that Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ received his appointment as Chief Commissioner at Vienna. It is becoming very clear that the appointment was made not a moment too soon. About May 5, American affairs at the exhibition appear to have been sinking into chaos. An impromptu advisory board had been got up, with the intention of regulating the temporary commission, and neither of the two appears to have had much confidence in the other. While these two bodies were wrangling, the official sanction of the United States was being used to give authority to documents like this:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

H. Beck, Architect.

With a view of preserving the general harmony of the Department and giving the best opportunity for a general effect & to preserve the individual rights of Exhibitors all structures, or centering proposed by Exhibitors, must first be approved by the Architect by a plan submitted to him. In case of any differences submitted to the Commission for discussion. You will therefore not permit any erection of the nature indicated, without first being niteleced advised of their character, as nothing will be permitted, which effects adversely the harmony of the Exhibition Hall. The commands call I med attention to the absolute importance of no dilleaung space to individuals that any Exhibitor shall be encumbed for the want of room. You will advise Exhibitors that all space assigned will be charged & paid for at the tariff rates established by the Commission, any refusal or neglect to pay for space so assigned, will be done as a predecure of the privilege & exlud the Exhibitor

The above is *verbatim et literatim* a copy of a duly certified official notice posted prominently in the American department of the exhibition for the guidance of American exhibitors. It was promptly torn down by an indignant Commissioner, and the original, as now in our possession, is entirely at the service of the Historical Society or any other body interested in curious State documents.

The failures of the White Star Steam-ship Company to fulfill its mail contract with the United States, and the consequent action of the Postmaster General, will probably have the effect of calling public attention to the singular defectiveness of our British mail service. The two companies directly engaged in this service have shown marked incompetence, the Williams & Guion line carrying the Wednesday mails, from the lack of speed of their boats, and the White Star steamers carrying the Saturday mails, from their lack of numbers and consequent irregularity. Many business people altogether decline to send their letters by the Wednesday steamers, and either keep them back until Saturday, or dispatch them, *sub rosa*, by the Cunard boat sailing the same day. To do this, double postage in English stamps has to be paid and the letters mailed at Queenstown, thus defrauding the United States Government and demoralizing the employes of the Cunard Company. Since the incapacity of the White Star line has been shown, those persons in the habit of retaining their letters until Saturday, finding themselves in an awkward dilemma, are obliged to take advantage of the German steamers, and thereby lose several days in the transmission of correspondence. It is quite clear that something ought to be done to lessen the grievances of commercial men, and put a stop to a disreputable system of defrauding the Government.

The Superintendent and other officers of the Police force are said to have warmly congratulated one another on the extraordinary display of skill and energy in achieving the arrest of JACKSON, the negro murderer. Inasmuch as it took the police some days to decide that JACKSON had committed the crime alleged, and several more days to search for him; and inasmuch as his final capture was due to information voluntarily offered by a negro who accidentally discovered JACKSON'S place of concealment, it does not appear to most people that the Superintendent and Capt. MCCULLOUGH had any good reason to feel proud of their achievements in the matter. They gave JACKSON warning to escape by announcing their intention to arrest him, and they could not find him until they were told where he was.

The stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad evidently know the value of a discreet man. They yesterday placed Mr. JOHN B. DUTCHER in their board of directors for the ensuing year. As the Erie Committee has been discharged, Mr. DUTCHER, who has lately been banished from New-York by his misfortune in knowing too much about bribed Senators, can now resume his duties as railroad director with impunity. But the Assembly must know that "purging" him "of contempt" was a mere form. No resolution of this body is sufficiently powerful drastic to relieve him of the contempt for its virtue which a man of Mr. DUTCHER'S experience must always entertain.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"WITHOUT A HEART," AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

In spite of the storm the Union-square Theatre was packed nearly full, last night, by a gay and expectant throng, who assembled to witness the new drama of "Without a Heart." New pieces have been plenty this season, but the public like novelty, and there was a special attraction last evening in the fact that "Without a Heart" is the work of a lady who has thus made her first essay as a dramatist. The bills tell us that "Without a Heart" is an original play, and that it is by Mrs. Sheridan Shook; and since the manager of the Union-square Theatre does not, like his neighbor, Mr. Daly, write plays, it is perhaps the next best thing to have so near a member of his family who does. It may further be said that Mr. Shook has no reason to be ashamed of the specimen work now for the first time shown. That "Without a Heart" has serious flaws and blemishes, in the artistic sense, is not to be denied. There are in it things incredible and things absurd. The diction is not always impeccable, and the situations are sometimes crudely conceived, and give birth to laughter when they are meant to beget tears. But there is real talent in the work notwithstanding. There is imagination in it, and considerable passion and feeling. There is a quick sense for both humor and pathos, and a strong, if as yet only partly developed, dramatic interest. It is only by mistake, or in the fancy of dreamers, that the workman-like faculty in using the powers nature has bestowed comes without study and hard use. Most of us at the threshold of life secretly think otherwise. All reason vouchsafe glimpses of the truth, we comfort ourselves with the hope of being heaven-born exceptions. In good time that experience, which we love are willing to believe in through another, dispels illusions, and our work is fashioned through the toilsome processes we were once so willing to avoid.

From this preface it may be inferred that Mrs. Shook's play, while showing promise, is defective in fulfillment; but this is not precisely what we would convey. "Without a Heart" has not a little of both. There are certainly signs in it that the fair author can become, with study, a better literary worker than she is, but there are likewise proofs of real and present dramatic power, power in the fruit as well as in the blossom. Mrs. Shook has definite, and generally just, notions of awakening interest, of retaining attention, of attracting sympathy, and of working up climax, and each of these qualities has done her service in her play. There are five acts in "Without a Heart," and the action extends over five years. Each act has a clear purpose—unlike many of the "society" pieces of the time which suggest the neglected utility of excision. Her text is too wordy at times, but the divisions of scenes and the contrasts of character are often dexterously managed, and the curtain usually goes down on what excites curiosity as to the future. The cast of the play—on the male side at least—is hardly as strong as might be wished—but it has had splendid justice in the stage-setting. All the scenes are artistically good, and the last has hardly been surpassed in its way in any theatre. As to a stranger, we should first give welcome to the lady who plays the heroine, the character that is "without a heart." Miss Manda Granger is a novice to these or any other boards, and her first attempt, in a responsible part, looked rather critical. Miss Granger has, however, physical advantages that readily prepossessed her audience in her favor, and although to say she has corresponding mental ones would be to say a great deal, there was certainly no deficiency in this wise to cope with the task last night undertaken. A new play and a new actress together is a conjunction against which there exists an accepted canon of dramatic prudence, but Miss Granger fairly surmounted all obstacles, and made, for a débutante, an exceedingly good impression. Miss Fanny Morant has cause to be proud of her pupil, and, although she has hard work before her, that pupil may look to her professional future without fear.

The part of *Robert Marston* is hardly suited to Mr. Harkins, who lacks the ductility, ease, and variety called for in the impressionable artist. Mr. Mackay, again, has neither the cleanness nor *aplomb* for the high-born baronet, *Sir William Broughton*. In fact, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Edwards, as *Lord Stanfield* and *James Dobson*, are the only males of the cast who seem at all like the characters they are supposed to represent. On the other hand, Miss Mary Griswold, although uneasy and uncertain at times, is an acceptable and probable representative of *Lillie*, and Miss Germon, with a little more practice, will be an efficient *Marion Stone*. It is hardly worth while to tell the story of "Without a Heart." The idea is not a new one, although the treatment has claims to freshness and ingenuity. A girl of gorgeous physical beauty, thoroughly selfish, drunk, so to say, with vanity and ambition, goes through the world, or tries to go through it, "without a heart"—and has her reward. She cheats those who would befriend and lies to those who love her, and, with the folly that would be incredible did we not see it so often in real life, imagines that she can thus win the battle of life. Her punishment is, of course, inevitable, and bears as it should do, a just proportion to her criminal and egotistic perfidy. To tell more than this would be only to mar the interest that may attach to the play for those who are yet to see it, and would subserve no other good purpose. When the actors are more familiar with their parts—for most of them were imperfect last night, and there was more than once exhibited on the stage the curious spectacle of an absolute novice prompting her experienced companions—Mrs. Shook's effort will have better justice than on its first representation. It is but right to say that no play has been seen in the Metropolis this season which has reflected more credit on a management for tasteful liberality and, indeed, sumptuousness of dramatic setting. "Without a Heart" will be repeated nightly until further notice.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ada Harland was married on Saturday week to Mr. J. B. Matthews, and sailed for Europe yesterday.

Musical.

MR. RUBINSTEIN'S CONCERTS.

The seventh and last of Mr. Rubinstein's piano recitals will take place at Steinway Hall this evening. It is to be the occasion of the pianist's leave-taking of the public, and as will therefore afford the final opportunity of enjoying his performances. Mr. Rubinstein will play compositions of his own exclusively and the long list of selections will close with an arrangement of "Yankee Doodle." If anything as trivial as the theme of our oldest national tune can be imagined, it is its text, and the very words show strangely on a programme replete with tasteful and graceful suggestions. Like most mortals, however, Mr. Rubinstein has caprices, and we hope that the single one new to be laid to his charge will have agreeable results. Total annihilation of the subject by recourse to every expedient in harmony and counterpoint will earn the composer our heartiest thanks.

Trained Nurses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in regard to the training school for nurses would give the impression that the nurses trained are all to be women. Now, all the patients in the hospitals are not women, by any means; a great many are of the opposite sex, and should have nurses of their own sex to perform the duties which devolve on those who take care of the sick. Every male patient having any self-respect will and ought to demand this. It will be a very easy matter to find young men suitable for this duty. H. A.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 21, 1873.

POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.

The Actual State of Affairs—An Interview with Senator Clayton and Ex-Gov. Hadley.

Extensive circulation has been given within a few days to certain reported political disturbances in Arkansas. Rumor said that the Republican Party there was split up; that an effort was being made to oust Gov. Baxter, and that he had determined to hold on to his office by force, and so far had all this proceeded that if rumors were to be accepted as true, the State must be on the verge of anarchy. To ascertain how much foundation there was for those stories, a reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon Ex-Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, who now represents a Senatorial district of his State in the national Capital. Senator Clayton was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, having left Little Rock, on his way to Washington, on the 25th inst. Finding that he was in his room, the reporter announced the object of his visit, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Seeing that you are reported as being actively interested in the rumored political troubles in Arkansas, I have called to make some inquiries about the condition of affairs.

Senator Clayton—Well, Sir, I have no objection to telling you all I know.

Reporter—You are said to be opposed to Gov. Baxter and, in fact, leading on a movement to displace him.

Senator Clayton—The papers say so, but such is not the fact, nor is there any movement on foot, that I am aware of, having his removal for its object.

Reporter—How is Gov. Baxter regarded by the people there?

Senator Clayton—He is an old citizen of the State and is much respected. When I was first elected Governor I appointed him Circuit Judge; that was in 1868.

Reporter—How long did he fill that office?

Senator Clayton—About four years.

Reporter—I would like to get some information in regard to his election, as that seems to be the point about which the present reported difficulties arise.

Senator Clayton—Well, Sir, after his election the Democrats and Liberals circulated the report that he was not fairly elected. I know he was. A feeble effort was made to prevent his installation, which amounted to nothing. After he was installed I went to Washington, and on my return in April he was opposed by a portion of the Legislature, a misunderstanding having arisen on some question of legislation. Those relations continued during the entire session, and Brooks, the "Liberal" candidate, thinking it a good opportunity for the recognition of his claims, made an effort to contest the election.

Reporter—How far did he proceed in the matter?

Senator Clayton—The permission of both branches of the Legislature being necessary according to the law to commence the contest, Mr. Brooks made application to the lower House for leave to institute his proceedings.

Reporter—What was the result of his application?

Senator Clayton—The permission he asked was denied to him, only seven members voting for it.

Reporter—What was the political complexion of the lower House at the time?

Senator Clayton—There were thirty-four Democratic members there who had been elected on the same ticket on which Brooks ran.

Reporter—How is their action then accounted for?

Senator Clayton—Brooks was always distasteful to the Democrats. He was looked upon as a thorough radical and a "carpet-bagger." He is a native of Iowa I believe, and was chaplain of a colored regiment during the war. The Democrats therefore have no love for him and his adoption by the "Liberals" was an effort to capture the colored vote. He was once fired at and wounded in the side through political hatred of him, while riding by the side of Congressman Hines, who was killed on the occasion.

Reporter—How did the Democratic members seem to regard the matter before Brooks applied for leave to contest the election?

Senator Clayton—Oh, they seemed to regard him as the rightfully-elected candidate; but when the test came they entirely disregarded their former professions.

Reporter—Then did not their action silence further comment?

Senator Clayton—One would suppose it should have succeeded in doing so, but there were some of their own adherents ready to charge them and Gov. Baxter with improper conduct in regard to this affair. It was insinuated that he made promises to the Democrats, and every movement of his was commented upon and distorted by his adversaries.

Reporter—Was there anything in his official conduct to afford them grounds for suspicion?

Senator Clayton—Nothing whatever in my judgment, yet sufficient for them. He appointed Democrats to various positions, and this action they regarded as a confirmation of their suspicions. A good deal of talk resulted, and I am free to say that some of the Republican Party disapproved of his action. The talk of ousting him was again revived, and rumors were circulated that application would be made to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of quo warranto, with a view of inquiring into his election.

Reporter—How did the Governor regard all this talk of proceedings to be taken against him?

Senator Clayton—I consider he paid too much attention to the malicious reports. He spoke to me about the quo warranto rumor, and I asked him to dismiss all thought of it from him. My opinion was that the Legislature had finally settled the question by refusing to allow a contest for the seat; and I thought the Supreme Court of the State would not, even if there were any reason to believe that it would be applied to, do what the Legislature had refused to do in this matter. But I had no idea that any application would be made to the court.

Reporter—You appear to have been on perfectly good terms with Gov. Baxter. Did he at any time intimate to you that he had reason to believe you were opposed to him?

Senator Clayton—Not at all. On the contrary our relations were the most friendly, and to me nothing has occurred to change them. He visited my house a few days before I left. I then believed I should start sooner than I did. To explain my delay, I wrote him a letter just before leaving. Then everything was tranquil, and I feared no trouble and did not expect to hear of any disturbances.

Reporter—What do you suppose could have given rise to the notion that you were leading his adversaries in an effort to have him removed?

Senator Clayton—The Democrats have circulated all kinds of rumors. They have endeavored to force me in the eyes of the Governor into an attitude of antagonism to him. They think he is easily alarmed, and by working on his fears they are trying to persuade him that his friends in the Republican Party have deserted him, and in this way they hope to get him to regard themselves as his friends and to desert the party that placed him where he is.

Reporter—You have heard no doubt of the reported reorganization of the militia; was there any talk of the removal of Gen. Upham before you left?

Senator Clayton—His removal was made the subject of some talk then, and I spoke about it to Gov. Baxter, but he said he had no idea of removing him. All kinds of reports had been circulated, but he assured me there was no foundation whatever for that rumor.

Reporter—Had anything been done to give color to the story of an application for a writ of quo warranto?

Senator Clayton—At the time that story came to New-York the court was not in session, and was not to meet until the Monday following. There could have been no proceeding, therefore, to resist. It is the mere vaporing of a few Democratic politicians who are determined to get up a quarrel, and he appears to have allowed their talk to have effect with him to the extent of gathering this irregular military company around him.

Reporter—Had you any reason to suppose when you were leaving that the Governor was about to call in this guard?

Senator Clayton—Not at all. I was never more surprised in my life than when I learned that he had done so. Since my departure I have met Col. Page and ex-Gov. Hadley. The colonel told me of the military farce. He is an officer of the State militia. He said that the Governor had sent for him, and excused himself for not having called on him with others when he summoned the guard he ordered on duty at the Capitol.

Reporter—I see Lieut. Gov. Smith is said to have been "tampering with the militia." Can you say whether he had done any act to lead to such a conclusion?

Senator Clayton—It is like other assertions. I see by one of the newspaper reports published here that the writer learned that the Governor said to a prominent citizen that he was informed that the Lieutenant Governor had been tampering with the militia. He lives about 150 miles from the Capitol, and had gone home a day or two before I left. I am confident he had no idea of what the Governor contemplated, nor had he in any way interfered with the militia.

Reporter—How will the leading Republicans of the State be likely to regard the Governor's action?

Senator Clayton—Speaking for myself, I can only consider that it is a pity that the report of disturbances should have gone abroad in this way. The country will get an idea that we are in a condition of anarchy. I advocated Gov. Baxter's nomination and urged his election in good earnest. We nominated him in deference to the wishes of that portion of the people who were desirous of getting some one at the head of the State government who could not be pointed at as a carpet-bagger. Gov. Baxter is a native of North Carolina, and has resided in Arkansas for the past twenty years. Before the war he was a slaveholder, but he took a decided stand for the Union at the outset, and fairly sustained it to the close. I am sorry to see him putting on this hostile appearance to fight a phantom. There was no court sitting; no application could, therefore, have been made for a writ of quo warranto; even if such application, which I am confident was never contemplated, had been made, there was no decision, and no effort to oust the Governor. I believe the Governor of a State ought to be more jealous of its reputation than to give occasion for the circulation of such unfounded rumors. He should not be the first to send abroad the notion that all was anarchy and disorder. But my friendly relations with Gov. Baxter force upon me the conclusion, from what I know of him, that the stories are greatly exaggerated.

Reporter—Since the effort to remove him could be based only, as far as the reports speak, upon the ground of irregularities at the election, how could it be possible to have Lieut. Gov. Smith succeed him?

Senator Clayton—The talk of putting Mr. Smith in is absurd. Mr. Smith was behind him, and if he were ousted Brooks would be his successor. The State is in good condition, and railroads are being constructed rapidly, which will result, in a very large measure, to develop its resources.

Learning from Senator Clayton that ex-Gov. Hadley was also stopping at the St. Nicholas, the reporter next called upon that gentleman. He left Little Rock on Friday morning, having seen the Governor the previous evening before. He told the reporter that the whole theory of the legislation in which the misunderstanding now existing between Gov. Baxter and some leading Republicans first had its origin. It all came about through the Governor's opposition to a railroad bill, prematurely expressed while the measure was still pending in the Legislature, and on account of his numerous Democratic appointments.

Reporter—Did you take issue with him in regard to the measure which brought upon him the censure of others?

Ex-Gov. Hadley—No; I tried as a friend of his and theirs to reconcile the existing differences, which I never considered of very serious consequence.

Reporter—How far had the breach gone toward disorganizing the party?

Ex-Gov. Hadley—There was no foundation for any such assumption. The Republican paper there had expressed some disapproval of the Governor's action, and the Democrats seized upon the opportunity to court his favor. An effort was made to add importance to the matter, and to poison his mind against his friends. The sequel shows that he appears to have listened to their counsels. I saw him on Wednesday last, and expected to meet him on the following evening, after my return from my place in the country, to which I was then going. To my great surprise I learned on my return that he had surrounded himself with a guard in association of the militia, a writ from a court which was not in session, and would not be for some days. Not crediting fully the reports I heard, I proceeded late on Thursday night to the Capitol. As I approached the entrance some one called out "halt," and I halted. "Who comes there?" asked the voice. I answered, and said I wanted to see the Governor. It was dark where I stood, and two or three forms moved about as if consulting together for a few moments, and as I approached nearer to them I saw that they were all Democrats, and the greater number were ex-Confederate soldiers. I knew them all, and was surprised to see the rooms of the Executive occupied by them. I found the Governor surrounded by about twenty more of the same stripe. It seemed ridiculous to me, and I asked the Governor what it meant; what he likes was for calling an armed guard about him. Then he told me of the quo warranto proceeding, which he said he had information of, and would resist. I endeavored to convince him that his fears were groundless, but he would have it that an effort was being made to turn him out. I left him in this humor and started for New-York the following morning, as I had previously intended.

Mr. Hadley conversed further and more fully about the matter, his opinion being that in the end Gov. Baxter would appear in a ridiculous light, when he had learned, as he must ultimately, that his fears are unfounded.

Sale of Oil-Paintings by Foreign and American Artists.

A good and interesting collecting of oil-paintings, by foreign and American artists, will be sold by auction, at the Somerville Gallery, on this and Friday evenings. The collection, which consists of 170 paintings, comprises specimens by Bouguereau, G. Brion, S. Coomans, C. Chaplin, A. Stevens, Carl Hubner, E. Verpockhoven, F. Kraus, B. C. Koek Koek, L. Robbe, H. Schaffels, Meyer Von Bremen, M. F. Koek Koek, Van Schendel, R. Knarren, L. Sebes, Jas. M. Hart, J. W. Casilear, W. Hart, W. H. Beard, A. B. Durand, J. G. Brown, W. Saterlee, A. F. Tait, Van Eiten, Sam. Colman, T. Cole, Julian Scott, Sidney Percy.

Notable among them are Verlat's "Riches and Poverty," a well-told episode of canine life; Col's "Wine Tasters," painted with remarkable skill, and showing much quaint humor; Vandeverdonck & Morel's "Evening," a gem of color; Brun's "Armenian Mother;" two Swiss landscapes, by H. P. Koek Koek; a strong landscape, by Vertuni, giving a view of the "Pontine Marshes;" "The Little Orphan," by Speltdoren, reminding us of Bouguereau's style, and not much inferior to him in color, expression, and execution; "The Armorer," by Lithsauer, a well-composed and expressive work; and "Evening After a Storm in Brittany," by Gustave Brion. This work is very low in tone, and has probably darkened a little since it left the painter's studio, but this has by no means impaired its value. It is a very strong picture, with a sky which few artists besides Brion would dare to attempt to paint, and is indeed a faithful translation of a peculiar phase of nature. Among other works we may call attention to Knarren's "First Toy," a very pleasing, graceful, and expressive composition; Henrietta Ronner's "Happy Family," an excellent specimen of this artist's style; a "Candle-light Effect," by Van Schendel; a large and finely-painted interior, with sheep, by Verboeckhoven; "The Necklace," by Kraus, an admirable bit of flesh painting; Carl Hubner's "The Sailor Boy's Return," representing a young lad surprising his family by an unexpected visit, wonderfully expressive and rich in color; Cooman's "Pompeian Girl," a brilliant example of the artist's best style; "Childhood," by Bouguereau, in which this artist has put more true feeling into the little pale, sad face than can be found in any of his later and more pretentious works. There is also a capital work by Rhombers, a lad taking a whiff from an old man's pipe; one by Hornemann, entitled "The Birthday," and Dillen's "Paying Toll," formerly in the possession of Mr. Belmont.

Our own artists are fairly represented. "View in Ulster County," by A. B. Durand, is one of the best of this artist's smaller works. "Tivoli," by Cole, shows what Cole would have attained to had his life been spared. James Hart's "Silver Brook" is one of his very best efforts. Here are also Colman's study for his large picture of "Alhambra," and several good specimens by J. G. Brown, Casilear, Julian Scott, Wm. Hart, Pope, W. H. Beard, Bispham, and others.

The collection is a remarkably even one, and we are quite sure that some good bargains may be obtained from it.

The Kings County "Liberals."

The delegates elected from the various wards to the "Liberal Republican" General Committee of Kings County met last evening for "reorganization," and the result showed how near dissolution the Kings County relic of that remarkable party is. About thirty-five delegates were on hand at 8 o'clock at Sawyer's Hall, on Fulton-street, and proceeded to elect officers. The result of the ballot was the choice of Henry S. Bellows as President, ex-Judge Birdseye as Vice-President, and Lewis J. Peck as Secretary. The ex-Judge was a candidate for President, but his defeat did not prevent him from delivering a scrimp speech. Ex-Justice Mahon also got one vote for President. Hon. W. W. Goodrich and others have left the party.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Sixth Day's Proceedings—Reunion With the Southern Churches.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—To-day is the sixth of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The session was opened with prayer by Judge Dirrickson, of Erie. The assembly accepted an invitation to visit the Inebriate Asylum on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Herrick Johnson rose with some hesitation to a question of privilege in reference to the action of the assembly in regard to the report on the centennial celebration. The assembly had refused to reconsider its action. He now proposed to offer a substitute for the first resolution of the committee to which there had been so much objection, which he thought would express the sympathy and the approbation of the Church in celebrating the centennial anniversary and obviate the objections to the first resolution. He asked the unanimous consent of the assembly for the introduction of his substitute. There being no objection, Dr. Johnson's substitute was read and unanimously adopted. It is merely a verbal change declaring that it is appropriate and expedient that the Church should "improve" the occasion of the celebration "to set forth the history, principles, and polity of the Church, and to make a grateful record of the goodness of God to us as a people," the words quoted being in addition to the first resolution.

Dr. Nicolls, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted a report on the overtures in regard to the consolidation of the boards of the Church and the simplification of their machinery. The committee say they have considered the overtures on the subject from the Presbyteries of Iowa, Lansing, Nassau, Crawfordsville, Long Island, and Baltimore, and recommend that a special committee of seven be appointed to take charge of the overtures, and report to the next assembly whether a consolidation would tend to economy and increased efficiency, and in such case to submit a plan embodying the consolidation of the boards. The question of consolidation was discussed at some length by a number of gentlemen, and the report of the committee was finally adopted. The Committee on Consolidation, to report to the next General Assembly, consists of the Moderator, as follows: Revs. W. T. Adams, of New-York; J. T. Backus, of Schenectady; C. S. Wing, of Chicago; C. H. Foote, of St. Louis; Elders Lewis Chapin, of Rochester, New-York; Washington R. Vermilyea, New-York City; J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburg.

Dr. Curtis announced that Elder J. H. Rogers, of Warren, Ill., a delegate from the Presbytery of Freeport, Ill., to this assembly, was lying dangerously ill in this city, and asked that the Moderator lead the assembly in prayer for the restoration of Brother Rogers, which was done.

Dr. Nicolls presented the following overtures from the different Presbyteries on various subjects, among which was an overture from the Presbytery of Baltimore, requesting the assembly to affirm the doctrine of the church as to civil magistrates and the relation of church and State; and an overture from the Presbytery of Austin, Texas, that another effort be renewed to conciliate the Southern church, and if possible to prepare a way to reunion at an early day. These two overtures are considered together, and the committee recommend the adoption of a solemn declaration, in substance as follows:

First.—In view of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the North, neither of which was responsible for the conduct of the other, all action before the reunion touching the Southern Assembly, or the Old School synod of Missouri, is now null and void.

Second.—This assembly expresses confidence in the soundness of the doctrine and Christian character of these brethren, and hopes that more intimate communion will tend to remove the barriers that time has established between us and them.

Third.—With regard to civil magistrates and relation of the Church and State, the committee set forth the declarations contained in the "Confession of Faith," and form of government of the Church.

Fourth.—Recommend the appointment of two committees to confer with similar committees from the General Assembly of the Church South and the Old School Synod of Missouri.

The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Reports were made on overtures from other presbyteries, relating principally to matters of local interest.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read, reporting general prosperity during the past year in all the various missionary fields. Although the returns of accessions of membership have not been made from all the missions, an increase is shown of twelve per cent. in the number of communicants over the previous year. Greater increased aid has been received from various women's societies throughout the Church. The receipts of the board from various sources during the past year have been $454,830 68, the expenditures, $352,775 81, which, with the previous debt of $30,787 70, leaves a balance of $126,696 43 against the board. This fact in the indebtedness of the board is owing to the steady and healthful growth of the mission work. The report says the financial condition thus shown is such as to call for wise counsels in the assembly and a generous spirit of prayer throughout the Church. Rev. Dr. Lowrie, secretary of the board, addressed the assembly on the reports, and Rev. Samuel Jessup on the subject of the missions in Syria. Adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

Proceedings of the Assembly in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 21.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, to-day, the annual report of the Standing Committee on Publication was read. The report recommends the following as an executive committee for the current year:

E. T. Baird, D. D., Secretary; Charles Sennett, Treasurer; Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., Wm. Brown, D. D., Charles H. Deed, D. D., T. L. Preston, and W. A. Campbell, ruling elders; Hon. W. F. Taylor, E. H. Fitzhugh, R. B. Wilford, and Robert Ould.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommends that the Assembly do not send delegates to the Evangelical Alliance. After the adoption of rules for the guidance of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, an adjournment took place.

The Washington Young Men's Christian Association.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Young Men's Christian Association held their twentieth anniversary at Lincoln Hall to-night. A densely-packed audience was present, notwithstanding the rain which fell throughout the day and evening. The exercises were exceedingly interesting. Gov. Cooke presided, assisted by President Smith, of the association. There were on the platform a large number of prominent citizens, including most of the clergy and several prominent officials. Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, of New-York, made a very eloquent and stirring address, in which he spoke in thrilling words of the progress of the cause of religion and of the unification of all sects in the common cause of Christianity, as taught by the Master Himself. He was most heartily applauded. Geo. Shepard Page, of New-York, also spoke most forcibly, giving touching accounts of the work among the children and the degraded young men and women of the metropolis. He exhorted the young men of Washington to continue unceasingly their labors for the cause of Christ. After a substantial collection Rev. Dr. Tiffany closed the exercises in a fervent appeal, and the audience separated greatly pleased with the proceedings. A large number of new members were elected.

Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island was held yesterday and the day before, at Holy Trinity Church, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn, Bishop Littlejohn presiding. The Committee on the Aged and Infirm Clergy reported that the total receipts during the year were $6,478, and the disbursements $5,755. The permanent fund now amounts to $21,723. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported that the year's receipts now amounted to $8,299, and the disbursements, $6,202. The total fund is $52,922. The annual address was delivered yesterday by Bishop Littlejohn. During 1872, he said, the diocese had lost but one member, Rev. Alvah Guion. During the last four years 4,896 persons were confirmed, and the contributions amounted to $1,550,000. Kings County has forty-four churches and chapels, twelve of which are free, and all are in a prosperous condition. The charitable, missionary, and other institutions of the diocese are flourishing, but the condition of the Sunday-schools is not satisfactory, owing, the Bishop thinks, in a great measure to the apathy of the clergymen. The convention then took a recess, after which Rev. N. Maynard, of St. Paul's, moved that the canons be so amended that none but communicants should be eligible for the position of vestrymen. A long discussion ensued on the proposition, and finally the motion was laid on the table. The convention then adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Moving Business Forward—The Troy Police—The Newspaper Steal Again—Amending the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—The sessions of the House and Senate to-day have presented few features of interest. The latter was principally occupied with the constitutional amendments, and the House went through varied miscellaneous business, without any hitch occurring worthy of mention. Resolutions to put bills lagging behind on the calendar on the order of third reading, crop up in large numbers, and others to revise bills on which adverse votes were passed weeks ago; but they require unanimous consent to place them before the House, and we have one or two chronic objectors, whose combative qualities are very serviceable in these times. It is a most useful deterrent of attempts to slip all sorts of little schemes through by unanimous consent, to have it known beforehand that the consent will not be given. Mr. Batcheller gave notice that he should move to suspend the rules so that afternoon sessions might be held, and Mr. Prince made a similar motion so as to allow the consideration of the constitutional amendments to-morrow. These motions were in accordance with the arrangements made in caucus last night, but the vote on Mr. Prince's motion was general, both parties going for it; and there seems no objection to Batcheller's proposition. The common impression is that it ought to have been made before.

RENSSELAER POLICE BILL.

The Rensselaer Police bill has passed, but with extreme difficulty. When it was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Baker, at the early part of the session, the Committee on Cities did not make a unanimous report, a minority of the committee dissenting, on the ground that the plain provisions of the Constitution were violated by the bill, and that a disreputable trick had been played to get around them. The only thing in favor of the measure was that the testimony of all the respectable residents of Troy, without distinction of party, was given on the side of the passage of the bill, as being in the interests of good order and good government. This had sufficient weight to bring to its supports many members who otherwise would have voted against it; but Mr. Prince could not overcome his natural instincts as a lawyer so far. When his name was called he rose, and did what he very seldom does—explained his vote. He pointed out that all the bill intended to do could be done in a perfectly constitutional manner, and that the subterfuge by which the constitution was dodged was unworthy of the party. He had just been informed that the "cavalry" were trying to defeat the bill, and as he should vote in the negative, he deemed it necessary to give a word in explanation. After much trouble and hunting up of absentees, enough votes were obtained to pass the bill. The point of this matter is simply its significance of the difficulty of getting the present Legislature to pass any bill solely because it is a party measure. The strongest efforts were made to get a party vote on the bill; the whip was cracked by some of the recognized leaders of the House, but without effect, and with more success the better reason was fallen back on, that the best citizens of the city concerned demanded the passage of the bill.

THE TAMMANY NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

About 1:30 o'clock to-day, the motley crew of Tammany newspaper claimants, who have been hanging about the Capitol so long, came trooping into the Senate Chamber in a body, word having been dispatched to them that Mr. Murphy was to move to reconsider the vote by which their bill was lost yesterday. Accordingly, as soon as the Westchester bill was disposed of, that gentleman rose and moved that the motion be taken from the table. So unwilling seemed the Senate to allow this that Mr. Bowen, who temporarily occupied the chair, had to rule that it was carried, though four negative votes were given to Mr. Murphy's single affirmative. The roll was called on the reconsideration, and the disinclination of the Senate was so manifest that, while the roll was being called, Mr. Murphy took the floor, entirely out of order, and asked Senators to vote, as the question was not on the final passage of the bill. He then began to argue the general merits of the case, while some little work was done in inducing Senators to vote. In this way the requisite seventeen votes were, with considerable difficulty, obtained; but the executive session out short further proceedings.

WESTCHESTER ABSORPTION.

The New-York and Westchester Annexation bill was amended this morning in the House, passed, and sent to the Senate. The amendments are so many as to practically remodel the original bill in matters of detail. The time at which it is to go into effect is changed from July of this year to January of next. An additional section provides that at the next general election a separate box shall be provided, and ballots marked "annexation" and "against annexation," and the majority of votes shall decide. When the bill went up to the Senate the amendments were concurred in without delay. Mr. Tiemann had a substitute for it which he offered and insisted should be accepted. It was ordered printed.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE STATE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nominations of George C. Burdett, Port Warden of New-York; Wm. N. Sager and Jerome Keys, of Rochester; Wm. C. Hayton, of Ogdensburg; Wm. Purcell, of Rochester, and Wm. Dix, Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The only question of real interest in the Senate at the morning session was the discussion of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which occupied the greater portion of the session. The amendments to article 3 were adopted by a vote of 20 to 1. On motion of Mr. Murphy article 3 was recommitted, so that section 19 (in regard to private and local legislation) might be amended by striking out the following cases:

Laying out, opening, altering, working, or discontinuing roads, highways, streets or alleys, or for draining swamps, marshes, or other lands.
Changing or amending the charter of any village.
Changing the names of persons.
Remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures.
Changing the law of descent.

Subsequently the bill was recommitted, and immediately reported as ordered, but lost by a vote of 11 to 13. A motion to reconsider the vote was adopted. Article 3 was adopted as agreed upon in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Madden, article 4 was amended so as to provide that the officers named in the section, (the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor,) may be removed from office by the Governor, upon his filing in the office of the Secretary of State a statement of his reasons for such removal. Articles 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, and 17 were adopted substantially as agreed upon in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Palmer moved to recommit to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to amend by striking out section 2 and inserting the following:

The Senate shall consist of thirty-five members, thirty-two of whom shall be chosen for four years in the respective Senate districts at the first general election after the adoption of this article. There shall be elected three Senators in the State at large, one for two years and one for four years, and one for six years. Thereafter one Senator shall be elected in the State at large in every alternate year, whose term of office shall be six years. The Senators at large shall be elected in the same manner as the Governor.

Mr. Lewis called for a division of the question. The vote on recommitting with instructions to amend as to the question of Senators at large, was lost by a vote of yeas 10, nays 17. Mr. Allen moved to recommit with instructions to strike out section 2 of article 3. Lost by a vote of 10 to 16. On motion of Mr. Murphy, and by unanimous consent, the bill was recommitted to amend by adding the following to section 20:

In any such city the duties and powers of a Board of Supervisors may be devolved upon the Common Council or Board of Aldermen thereof.

This was adopted by a vote of 18 to 7. A vote was then taken on the amendments named, and they were adopted by a vote of 18 to 7, the negatives being Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Chatfield, Perry, Robertson, and Woodin.

The Apportionment Bill Pressed Rapidly Forward—General Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 21.—Mr. Husted put through the Congressional Apportionment bill this evening, with surprising suddenness. The House went into committee on it, and after ten minutes' discussion Mr. Husted moved it be progressed, which cut off debate. The motion being sustained, he moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, put the previous question on that, and ran the bill through, which was the special order for the evening, in fifteen minutes. It is not probable it will pass the third reading as easily. There is dissatisfaction among members from some of the southern counties, and a dash will be made to amend the bill on final passage.

LOCAL OPTION AND LIQUOR.

Another step on the side of temperance was made by Mr. Crawford to-night. A Senate bill now on order of third reading in the House, was on his motion recommended to the Committee on Internal Affairs, for amendment, and was subsequently reported back. The amendment is the Local Option bill in a form shaped in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor as given in his veto message. The chief point of it is the division of the question submitted by the bill, whereby a separate vote on spirits and the lighter beverages is allowed, so that towns may decide to permit the sale of either or both, or forbid all. Another bill on the same subject, introduced by Mr. Sylvester, has been reported by the subcommittee and ordered to a third reading. It is not printed yet, but will be placed on the file to-morrow. Its provisions are mainly those of the Ohio Civil-damage law, making a liquor-seller pecuniarily responsible for injuries committed while intoxicated by a person to whom he has sold the liquor. The temperance men assert that if they can get these laws they will be well satisfied. Mr. Lincoln says he would rather have the Ohio law than the original Option bill.

THE CANALS.

The Canal Funding bill was ordered to a third reading, after the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Rose, that when the debt is funded the canals shall thereafter be made to pay all their expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, and that no more taxes shall be imposed to sustain them.

CITY BILLS.

The House Committee on Cities have agreed by a vote of 5 to 3 to report the Local Improvements bill in nearly the same shape that Strahan's amendments gave it. The second section is understood to be amended so as to slightly limit the extensive powers of the Commissioner, as originally given. The bill will probably be reported in the morning. The dissentients are said to be Messrs. Pierson, Chairman; Opdyke, and Blumenthal. The Charter Supplemental bill will also be reported. It has been extended somewhat, so as to remedy all the known defects and mistakes in the charter hitherto discovered. The Police bill is already before the House.

THE SUPPLIES.

Mr. D. P. Wood being ready with his vouchers, accounts, affidavits, and other necessary things, the Senate went at the Supply bill this evening, and at about 11 o'clock had finished nine pages of it. The interest taken in the progress of the debate is intense, as every man who was struck out of the bill and every one who still hopes to get into it is present in the Chamber, or ambushed about the doors, ready to buttonhole Senators as they pass. The progress made is not quite so rapid as expected, and the bill will not be ended to-morrow.

Evening Session of the Senate.

For the day proceedings of the Legislature see second page.

Senator Wood, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in relation to mortgages on lands under water in the City of New-York.

ANOTHER VETO.

Gov. Dix sent the following veto message to the Senate to-night:

I return without my signature, Senate bill No. 174, entitled, "An Act for the relief of James Galway." The bill directs the Controller of the City of New-York to refund to James Galway certain moneys paid by him on assessments, and for subsequent and such payment by the Supreme Court. It is the business of every person on whose property assessments are made, to see that they are regular. All have the same facilities in this respect. In this case Galway was made by Galway who supposed the assessment to be legal. Others obtained, subsequently, a decision that it was not so, and he seeks to obtain through the Legislature the benefit of the decision. Cases of this description are constantly occurring in the City of New-York. I may say they may be numbered by thousands, and it would lead to endless confusion if all money so paid could be recovered back by reason of the fact that it is the legitimate province of the Legislature to interpose its authority for the purpose of settling private claims against municipal corporations. There are legal remedies in such cases, as well as in transactions between individuals; and if these remedies are lost through a mistake of the claimants, or through a want of diligence on his part, he should not be permitted to use the legislative power of the State to shield him from the consequences of his neglect. (Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

The veto was sustained, twenty-seven voting against the passage of the bill over the veto.

The remainder of the evening was spent in consideration of the Appropriation bill.

At 10:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Assembly—Evening Session.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The bill dividing the State into Congressional districts was taken up as the special order.

After a brief explanation, and an attempt to restore Schoharie to Albany in forming the Fifteenth District, which failed, the bill was ordered to a third reading, under the operation of the previous question.

THE OHIO LIQUOR BILL.

The Sub-Committee of the Whole reported complete, to be placed on calendar for third reading, the Ohio Liquor-selling Civil Damage bill, and it was ordered printed. This bill was introduced by Mr. Bulkley on the 10th of March last, was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs, in whose hands it remained until last night, when it was taken from that committee by resolution and referred to the Sub-Committee of the Whole.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The bill to provide for the completion of the enlargement of the Champlain Canal was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jacobs moved to strike out the provision for levying a tax of $250,000 for the year 1874. He said the next Legislature could provide for 1874 if it was necessary. It was sufficient for this Legislature to provide for 1873.

Mr. Batcheller hoped the motion would not prevail. He said it would be more economical to provide for the whole amount of $500,000 for the two years, so that it might be definitely known that the money would be forthcoming. It that was done the contracts could be made at better advantage.

Mr. Jacobs insisted that the principle was a bad one. Let each Legislature, he said, take care of the expenditure for each year.

Mr. Batcheller moved that the committee rise and report progress before the question on Mr. Jacobs' motion was taken. Carried.

In the House Mr. Jacobs renewed his motion, and said if only $250,000 were needed, why ask for $500,000?

Mr. Batcheller said that $500,000 were needed, but it was thought expedient to extend the tax over two years.

Mr. Jacobs—Then if you need $500,000 this year, let us put that amount in the bill. I am opposed to this round-about way to get large appropriations. But I am not opposed to giving the canals all they need.

Mr. Weed explained that the Senate was opposed to the larger amount, and to put it in now would jeopardize the bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Jacobs' motion, and it was lost—41 to 50. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

BAIL IN LIBEL SUITS—THE ENGLISH CASE.

Mr. Abbott, from the minority of the Committee on Grievances, on a question of privilege, stated that the majority of the committee had submitted a report in the case of Stephen Enrlish last Monday, after it was previously understood that another meeting of the committee was to be had, as it was thought the committee might then come to an agreement. He therefore now presented a minority report, accompanied by a bill. The report holds that English is properly in jail; that his libels consisted of a number of charges which had been exploded in an investigation already made by the insurance companies. The bill provides that bail in cases of libel shall not exceed $2,000, but where there are a multiplicity of charges of libel then the bail shall not exceed in the aggregate $5,000. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, by a vote of 52 to 45.

THE CANAL DEBT.

The House then went into committee on the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to fund the canal debt and eventually make canal navigation free.

Mr. Rose moved an amendment that hereafter there shall be no tax for canal purposes in any respect, which was carried.

Mr. Ford moved to strike out the first section, and denounced the measure as the greatest humbug ever devised. He then proceeded to say this question of funding the canal debt had once already been submitted to the people, and was rejected by over 10,000. He also showed that the measure was not in the interest of commerce.

Mr. Husted replied that when the question was submitted to the people they were not supplied with tickets, and thus they were deprived of the opportunity to vote. As to its not being in the interest of commerce, he asked why it was that all the commercial people in the State were in favor of it. He moved that the committee rise and report progress. The motion was carried.

Mr. Fort then moved that the resolutions be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the title, thus killing them. He said the ballots were distributed throughout the State, and the people voted against the measure by the decisive majority he had stated.

The motion was lost by a vote of 41 to 48. The resolutions were then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 47 to 33.

LOCAL OPTION IN ANOTHER FORM.

Mr. Crawford, from the Committee on Internal Affairs, reported the bill to amend the Excise law, so amended as to conform with the Governor's suggestion in his veto of the Local Prohibition bill. It allows the people to vote separately on the question of selling lager beer and cider.

Adjourned.

THE RED MEN.

Appeal of the American Indian Aid Association.

The American Indian Aid Association, in their appeal on behalf of the red men just issued, points out the wrongs which the race has suffered at the hands of both the military and settlers on the frontier, who, it alleges, had established the practice of robbing and shooting the Indians to such an extent that their extermination seemed almost at hand. The moral sense of the nation, it is said, had become so blunted that the undisputed massacre of 180 Indians—men, women, and children—besides an indefinite number that was driven into and drowned in the Platte River by order of Gen. Harney in 1853, excited no public disapprobation.

The association hoped that the President's peace policy would leave it no cause for further interference in Indian affairs, but it was surprised to find the troubles on the Pacific slope had again aroused old prejudices and hostilities against the red men. In presenting the wrongs of the red men to the public, the association takes the case of the Modocs as illustrative of the general mode of dealing with the Indians. That tribe owned and occupied in 1851 a strip of country in North California about 100 miles long by thirty wide, diversified by rocky hills, fertile valleys, lakes, and streams, swarming with fish, and abounding in all kinds of game. They cultivated no land, yet no tribe was more free from want. Although a very brave people, Mr. Cree, the Secretary of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners, says "they were not thievish or mischievous, and gave no trouble to the people so long as they were allowed to remain in peace." In 1853 the overland immigrants began to pass through their country, making it a highway to Southern Oregon, and the Modocs attacked one of these trains, on the border of Tule Lake, and massacred all but one man. The whites have been exceedingly reticent as to the provocation of this act, but as it was a custom with some emigrants to shoot Indians and wild animals alike for amusement, and as the whites do not deny that they gave provocation, it is morally certain, the association says, that the attack on them was an act of retaliation, a war custom practiced by both barbarous and civilized nations. The attack made upon the Modocs by the volunteer force under Capts. Wright and Ross, during a peace conference, in which eighteen of the tribe

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday, May 21,) by order of the executors of the Harsen estate, as a resale on account of E. Beebe, a purchaser, at the auction held last month, Muller, Williams & Co. disposed of seven lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the West Seventieth-street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, viz.: Three lots, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, sold for $4,700 each; two lots, adjoining, sold for $4,850 each, and two lots, adjoining, sold for $4,750 each—all purchased by P. Van Vollenburgh. At the former sale, the three first-named lots brought $5,050 each, and the four adjoining, $5,225 apiece. The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Foreclosure sale, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth-street, adjourned to Wednesday of next week, the 28th inst. Foreclosure sale, by same auctioneer, of property on Seventh-street, north-east corner of Rivington-street; case settled. Foreclosure sale, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of two lots on East Eighty-sixth-street, west of Third-avenue, adjourned to June 5 next; and public auction sale, by Wm. Kennelly, of three lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, east of Third-avenue, erroneously announced, it taking place to-day. Concerning the suburban and other auctions held yesterday, reports will be made to-morrow.

The correct figures for the total realized at the sale at the Bradhurst estate, on Tuesday, are $445,825, instead of $444,825, as stated yesterday, the $1,000 error of $400 having been made in the hurry of addition.

Among the auctions announced for to-day, we desire to call special attention to the trustees' sale at the Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of 101 East-side lots lying between First-avenue and Avenue B, Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth streets, with valuable water-fronts; eighteen of the lots to be sold are located on Avenue A, or the new proposed Eastern Boulevard, which, when completed, will extend from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, and the Governor having signed the bill authorizing this great public improvement, adds materially not only to the value of these lots, but enhances the worth of all the property in the vicinity. The sale is worthy in every way the attention of investors, and it should meet with success.

The proposed sale to-day at the Exchange, by Hugh N. Camp, of 142 lots located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, also deserves notice, for the plots to be offered are amongthe choicest and most desirable of any now in the market on the island.

At public auction on Tuesday, on the premises, Oliver Lilian sold a half interest in one lot, 25.7 by 122, on Third-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, together with a lot 25 by 100, in rear, front on street, (the two lots forming an L,) with frame buildings thereon, for $6,150, thus fixing the valuation of the entire property at $18,300. The purchaser was Mr. Lilian. The fact that the property was sold subject to a three years' lease, at the rate of $1,200 per annum, tended somewhat to injure the sale, and the result was, therefore, better than was anticipated.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at public auction, at Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the premises known as No. 55 Newark-avenue, near Henderson-street, a building 24 by 25 by 15, with two three-story frame houses thereon, front and rear, respectively for $15,495; purchaser, Mrs. Susan Paulmeir.

The suburban auctions held on Tuesday, namely, at Elizabethport, Staten Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and at Wyoming, N. J., by C. H. Pierson & Co., were best largely attended, at the first-named sale ninety lots being sold for $21,219 in the aggregate, and at the second eighty-five lots for $19,000, in total. Detailed reports are appended. The season thus far for country sales gives promise of a better business than last year, when the result then astonished the most sanguine operators. The buyers at the Hempstead auction above noted were mainly from the neighborhood, while the purchasers at the Wyoming sale were principally from this City.

In private contract, Wm. J. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold a plot of eight full-size lots, four of the same on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, and four on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 275 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for $6,000. The same broker, in connection with V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, also reports having disposed of the plot of land, in size 150 by 74.8 by 182 by 168 ft., on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixth-street, (Boulevard front 155 feet, street front 74.8 feet,) for $40,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The schedule of to-day's sales is as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, trustees' sale of 101 desirable east-side lots, with valuable water-fronts, located on avenues A and B, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth-streets—a most important auction, for the lots not being high priced, to be termed superior opportunities for investment are presented. Terms liberal. Sale announced as absolute, without any reserve whatever.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of the store, building, and lease of lot No. 49 Murray-street, north side, about 100 feet west of Col.ege-place; lot 25 by 100; lease dated July 1, 1868; term forty-two years.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land 49.4 by 125, two buildings thereon, situated on First-avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-seventh-street. Also, public auction sale of three lots, each full size, on East One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, south side, 225 feet east of Southern Boulevard, by order of executors.

By Bryan, Foster & Co., at the Exchange, public auction sale of twenty lots, in two plots, on Fifty-first-street, north side, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on Fifty-second-street, south side, and Fifty-first-street, with frontages thereon, and one lot, 25 by 100, on Fifty-second-street, south side, and one lot, 25 by 100, on Fifty-first-street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, the three lots to be sold in one parcel.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, positive public auction sale of 112 city lots, located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, and situated on Tompkins and Central avenues, taking in the entire block between Arietta-street and a new street to be opened—one of the finest and most desirable locations for [illegible] or homes on the island, being on [illegible] Sale will be absolute, without any reserve whatever, and will be subject to a three years' lease.

By A. H. Muller & Jr., & Bro., of No. 7 Pine-street, public auction sale of 142 lots, in two plots, on Simonson avenue, of twenty-six choice building plots, each 25 by 100, fronting on Maple and Elmwood avenues, Clinton, Norwood, and Halsted streets, near Brick Church and Junction Railway Stations, in the midst of first-class improvements. Parties desirous of being present at the auction will take train from foot of Barclay-street at 2:30 o'clock.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 1:30 o'clock, public auction sale of thirty-one desirable building lots located on Frelinghuysen and adjacent avenues, and a house and lot known as No. 77 Wright-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Queens, Long Island, on the ground, at 1 o'clock, executors' sale of 220 handsomely-situated lots near railway depot and adjoining the property owned by Col. A. H. Wood, sold by Mr. Johnson last year. Special train, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street ferries, at 11:30 A. M.; Hunter's Point, 12 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, May 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Williams & Co.

2 lots, West 70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., each, 20x100.5, $4,700 each.....$14,100
2 lots, West 70th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., adjoining above, each same size, $4,850 each..... 9,700
2 lots, West 70th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., adjoining above, each same size, $4,750 each.. 9,500

Suburban Auctions, Tuesday, May 20.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 plot on the corner of Bennet-av. and Columbia-st.; M. Walking..... 528
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; M. Murr..... 253
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; J. R. Janes. 268
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; Geo. Sutten. 216
1 plot on S. Smith-st., adjoining; Jas. Smith.. 231
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; J. Van Ostrand..... 222
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; J. H. Janes. 198
1 plot on Columbia-st., adjoining; N. A. Myers. 180
2 plots on Columbia-st., adjoining; J. A. Jones. 393
2 plots corner of Jackson-av. and Bennet-av.; H. Crosby..... 700
1 plot on Jackson-av., adjoining; J. S. Mc Keon..... 220
1 plot on Jackson-av., adjoining; M. Darcy..... 240
1 plot on Jackson-av., adjoining; J. Van Ostrand..... 240
2 plots Jackson-av., adjoining; H. Crosby..... 220
2 plot on Jackson-av., adjoining; Wm. Haslett. 320
2 plots corner of Bennet-av. and Washington-place; C. F. Jones..... 572
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; N. Derrose.... 264
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; L. Darbinger. 238
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; M. O'Leary.... 344
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; J. Van Ostrand. 270
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; F. Beckenbyle. 250
1 plot on Bennet-av., adjoining; S. Saunders.... 283
1 plot, corner of Bennet-av. and Jackson-st.; R. S. Janes..... 220
2 plots on Jackson-st., rear of above; G. R. Lewis..... 427
2 plot on Jackson-st., adjoining; M. Beckenbyle..... 214
1 plot, corner of Jackson-st. and Park-av.; J. Bennert..... 210
1 plot on Jackson-st., adjoining; Daniel Fogert. 200
2 plots on Park-av., adjoining; F. Buckenburg. 1,180
2 plots on Washington-place, rear of above; R. N. Sneider..... 540
Homestead and about 9 acres, corner of Fulton-st. and Bennet-av.; M. R. Williams..... 18,000
2 plots, corner of Fulton-st. and Park-av.; Chas. Feed..... 1,095
1 plot, corner of Fulton st. and Park-av.; J. Hicks..... 510
2 plots on Fulton-st., adjoining; J. Hicks..... 750
2 plots on Park-av., 150 ft. from Fulton-st.; Chas. Feed..... 300
2 plots on Park-av., adjoining; Robt. Ferrier.... 350
2 plots on Park-av., opposite; S. Bedell..... 585
2 plots on Park-av., adjoining; M. Middlesey.... 445
1 plot on Park-av., adjoining; R. Wellner..... 135
1 plot on Park-av., adjoining; Davie Davie..... 276
2 plots on Park-av., adjoining; R. S. Wyman.... 730
1 plot on Jackson-av., near Park-av.; R. Kellner..... 180
1 plot on Jackson-av., adjoining; Wm. Jennings..... 180
10 plots on Jackson-av., adjoining; W. Johnson. 1,440
2 plots on Columbia-av., rear of above; C. Wolf. 182
1 plot on Columbia-av., near Park-av.; M. Moore..... 104
1 plot on Columbia-av., adjoining; J. E. Ross... 102
1 plot on Columbia-av., adjoining; Wm. Ray.... 86
1 plot on Columbia-av., adjoining; S. Lewis.... 86
4 plots on Columbia-av., adjoining; C. Whittigen..... 350

WYOMING, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Plot No. 8, block No. 4, Prospect-st., n. e. corner, Cedar-st., 80x150; H. G. Bell..... $675
Plots 6 and 7, block No. 4, Prospect-st., 80x150; J. Plant..... 1,280
Plot No. 5, block No. 4, Prospect-st., 80x150; M. A. Lovejoy..... 600
Plot No. 4, block No. 4, Prospect-st., 80x150; L. W. Bailey..... 555
Plot No. 1, block No. 4, Prospect-st., s. e. corner Cypress-st., 80x150; G. W. Brookfield..... 600
Plot No. 32, block No. 4, Cypress-st., 80x200; J. P. Plant..... 660
Plot No. 31, block No. 4, Cypress-st., 80x200; J. P. Plant..... 630
Plot No. 30, block No. 4, Cypress-st., 80x200; A. Bailey..... 580
Plots No. 1, block No. 5, Wyoming-av., s. e. corner of Cypress-st., 80x150; Geo. T. Brown..... 600
Plots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 5, Wyoming av., 80x150; J. B. Page..... 1,080
Plot No. 4, block No. 5, Wyoming-av., 50x150; D. W. Brookfield..... 540
Plot No. 8, block No. 5, Wyoming-av., n. e. corner Cedar-st., 50x150; S. J. Budd..... 660
Plot No. 9, block No. 5, Cedar-st., 50x200; D. K. Elmendorf..... 640
Plot No. 10, block No. 5, Cedar-st., 50x200; G. L. Hooper..... 600
Plot No. 17, block No. 5, Myrtle-av., n. w. corner Cedar-st., 80x150; H. G. Bell..... 465
Plot No. 16, block No. 6, Myrtle-av., 50x206.6; J. H. Horton..... 386
Plot No. 15, block No. 11, Myrtle-av., n. w. corner of Chesnut-st., 80x150; D. W. Brookfield..... 625
Plot No. 14, block No. 11, Chesnut-st., 50x150; J. Plant..... 495
Plots Nos. 17 and 18, block No. 13, Chesnut-st., 50x187; J. R. Hardenburg..... 1,068
Plot No. 2, block No. 19, Myrtle-av., 50x125; Frederick Mathe..... 187
Plots Nos. 3, 4, and 5, block No. 19, Myrtle-av., 50x125; J. P. Plant..... 512
Plots Nos. 10 and 11, block No. 19, Myrtle-av., 50x125; E. C. Webb..... 350
House and plot No. 12, block No. 19, Lainel-st.; J. E. Stevens..... 5,450

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 20.

Dyckman-st., cent. l., 250 ft. s. e. of Sherman-av., runs s. e. on Dyckman-st. 214.10 to land of J. A. Haven, x thence w. 192.7 x thence s. 86.10 x thence again s. 15 x thence n. w. 181.11 x thence n. e. 200 to place of beginning; also, tract of salt meadow at Round Meadow, near the road leading from New-York to King's-bridge, containing 7 acres, excepting from last-named land 24.426 ft.....$22,884
Macdougal-st., No. 43, w. s., 20.1 ft. n. of Kingst., 18.11x61.6x21.8x82.....9,400
Morton-st., No. 35, n. w. s., 102.6 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 22x100..... 12,500
Sussex-st., No. 164, 20.11x61.6x77.3x4.6..... 100,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 150.3 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.1 x87..... 32,250
Park-st., No. 41, s. s., 25x97.9, foreclosure; Thompson vs. No. 38, w. s., 122.8 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25.6x100..... 18,900
9th-st., n. s., 243 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x92.8..... 10,500
17th-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92..... 16,000
Same property, quit claim..... 19,000
20th-st., n. s., 159.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x71..... 10,500
32d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1d-av., 20x¼ block..... 10,700
38th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x96.9..... 8,500
42d-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9..... 21,000
46th-st., n. s., 121.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.5x100.5..... 41,500
67th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5..... 45,000
88th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.5..... 100,000
89th-st., n. s., 173.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100, foreclosure..... 17,300
65th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, foreclosure..... 19,600
83d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, foreclosure..... 19,450
74th-st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.2, foreclosure, subject to all mortgages..... 25
75th-st., s. s., 1/3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x102.2..... 650
106th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11..... 3,800
131st-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 17x99.11..... 130,000
142d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200x99.11..... 25,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 100.8 ft. n. of 70th-st., 16.5x69 27,500
Same property..... 25,500
Riverside-av., e. s., 500 ft. n. of 122d-st., 75x100.. 37,650
2d-av., s. w. corner of 104th-st., 50.11x104; 112th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x¾blk..... 65,000
82d-av., n. w. corner of 6th-st., 75x100..... 95,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Mav. s.w. corner of 62d-st., 20.8x80, Goelet lease $6,000
Division-st., No. 39, 3 years..... 1,500
3d-av., No. 220, 5 years..... 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x90 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 120 Broadway.

Particular attention given to the care and management of property placed in his charge. Collecting of rents a specialty. Returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

TO-DAY—GO WITH JERE. JOHNSON, JR., ON HIS GREAT EXCURSION TO QUEENS, (Inglewood,) Long Island, and when you get there BUY SOMA of the S LENDID LOTS near depot, and fine improvements, to be sold by positive order of Mrs. CATHARINE BERGEN, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE. Terms very easy. SALE POSITIVE. Grafulla's Band, Collation, Harrison. Free train. Apply early this morning for tickets, at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, in East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., one of the best built four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses in the block. The house is decorated in a very handsome and costly manner. Price, $65,000; or with the beautiful furniture, $75,000.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of

Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased,

located in the most desirable centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $68,000. Terms liberal.

Inquire on the premises, No. 15 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GARDEN PARK LOTS

FOR SALE,

IN $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS,

Without interest; prices from $200 to $500, under restrictions; five to ten minutes from depot, at Whitestone, Long Island; twenty-six minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily, from 6 A. M. to midnight, by elegant Flushing and North-side Railroad; a year's commutation free, if you build before May, 1874; beautiful scenery; high ground, healthy, churches, schools, and more convenient to business than up-town, Jersey, Brooklyn, or Harlem; a select neighborhood under restrictions. Call on H. K. VAN SICLEN, No. 189 Nassau-st. Get free pass and visit it. R. R. Hopkins will meet you at the depot.

FOR SALE,

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 35x60, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new artesian well; 600 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water a night or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 10.

A LARGE LINE OF GOOD LOTS AND villa plots in vicinity of Fordham, Jerome, and West Farms, for sale very cheap; annexation to City, rapid transit, and projected lines of railroad will insure great increase in value in a short time.

P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. The dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-room, &c.; a good farm-house; two stables, with large accommodations for stock and large barn for farm-products. The grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile. The house is on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire. The lake is over two miles long, and affords fish bocding, bathing, and duck-shooting. Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road. The house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture. Price, without furniture, $25,000; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruits, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; payments, &c., $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—TERMS easy; only $7,500 for a new two-story French-roof house; twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels, fruit and shade trees; large lot, assessments paid; on the pleasantest avenue and in the rapidly-growing City of Elizabeth, N. J.; property in the vicinity of the house rising in value every day; it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Address HONESTY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY farm, near Caldwell, on easy terms; eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location; fertile soil; healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood; price $15,000; only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILES J'ANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, AT A SACrifice, a cottage built and finished in the best manner for both Winter and Summer occupation, with out-buildings, and about two acres of land, situated in a lovely spot, with a full view of the North River; will be exchanged for income-paying City property. Apply to ROE & MACKLIN,
No. 61 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $50.0 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVIS, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, stands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PORT MORRIS, NORTH NEW-YORK, Morrisania, West Farms, and other portions of Westchester County. Properties of all sizes for sale, including some very choice investments.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HAMILTON & WALLIS HAVE REmoved to No. 30 Pine-st., and offer all varieties of Orange, N. J., property, (a specialty,) for sale and rent.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINfield, N. J., pleasantly located near depot; all improvements. Apply to house agents there, Van Zandt, No. 81 Cedar, or T. W. Moore, No. 279 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The homestead of the late A. G. Hasard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield, and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence; is situated near churches, schools and post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad Depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids," on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges, and greenhouses. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has foundations, underpinning, and trimmings; is comparatively new, and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner; elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c., and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family.

The out-buildings are abundant and complete. The furniture of the house, stock, &c., will be sold, if desired. More than $100,000 cash has been expended on this property, and it will be sold at a very great sacrifice, on easy terms, or will exchange for satisfactory securities. For further information apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.
Or ALEX. S. PORTER, No. 27 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, MAY 27, AT SALES-ROOMS, Trinity Building, Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., PEREMPTORY SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF MOUNT FLORENCE, the most magnificent estate on the Hudson, fully furnished, and in complete order for immediate occupancy. About ninety acres of land, all highly improved; large mansion, twenty-five rooms, marble halls, walls frescoed, gas, billiard-room, bowling-alleys, all modern improvements. Gatehouse, twelve rooms; two cottages, carriage-house, gas-houses, green-houses, barns and numerous outbuildings; large fish-pond; two trout streams. At Peekskill, seventy minutes by Hudson River Railroad. A large bird's eye view of the property and full description of the same may be seen at the sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. For further information address Post-office Box No. 963, or apply to the owner on the property, LEWIS H. SPEAR.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPOSITE the City of Hudson—A modern Gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn sloping to the river; an abundance of rare and valuable shade-trees, walks, &c.; summer-house, greenhouse, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,500 choice grape-vines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market; dock on the place. Price $25,000. Terms very easy. The improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruit will pay more than ten per cent.

JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A villa on the east side of the Hudson; fifteen rooms, modern improvements, furnace, hot and cold water; large tiled hall, hard-wood floors and mantels, decorated ceilings, plazzas, and bay-window; ground high; river view from near Newburgh to the Catskills; abundance of stone, masonry, cold grapery and lodge; land diversified with shrubbery, terraces, lawn, fine shade-trees, and evergreens; well drained and perfectly healthy; one mile from depot, and about 60 miles from New-York; six trains a day each way. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS OBLIGED to sell 100 acres of land on the sea-shore, selected years ago with great care; the place is unequaled for healthfulness, beauty of location, bold shore, magnificent trees, forest-trees, yachting, fishing, and shooting; secluded, and accessible by three daily trains; cheap. Address L. M. N., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT MILBURN, N. J.—100 ACRES of land, well adapted for laying out in villa plots; located on high ground, with splendid views; sold on account of the owner residing at a distance.

Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1½ Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—AT GREAT SACrifice, elegant place; eleven acres, lawn, forest shade, fine dwelling, fifteen rooms, every convenience; will exchange for good City property; might rent

J. D. CONDIT, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AT Bergen Point on Avenue T, one block from Laurette Hotel; has ten rooms; possession June 1. Inquire E. L. HERRICK, No. 1 state st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERBY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

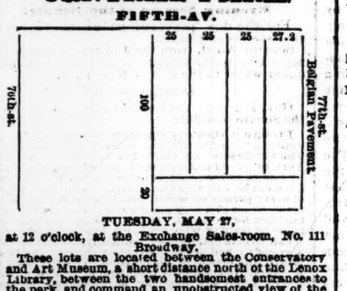
IMPORTANT SALE.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS,

FRONTING

CENTRAL PARK.

FIFTH-AV.



TUESDAY, MAY 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are located between the Conservatory and Art Museum, a short distance north of the Lenox Library, between the two handsomest entrances to the park, and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park, lakes, bridges, &c. Will be sold separately. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of auctioneer.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
} Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 112 CITY LOTS IN NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the 112 City Lots situated on Tompkins and Central avs. and Arietta-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

This property is one of the most desirable locations, both for elegant private residences and business, on the island; commands a most beautiful view of the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and the bay; is very high, and within two minutes' walk of ferry, and offers one of the most desirable opportunities for parties to purchase in the locality. The title is perfect. Printed abstracts will be given to purchasers.

☞ Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent., at option of purchaser.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 100 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT

Trustees' Sale of

Eastern Boulevard Lots.

Valuable Water Fronts.

Peremptory Sale

OF

100 LOTS

ON

71st, 72d, EASTERN BOULEVARD,

73d and 74th Sts.,

AND

AVENUE A (EASTERN BOULEVARD)

AND

AVENUE B WATER FRONTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE PRESENT OWNERS, WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 22,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 100 LOTS, located on the above Boulevard, Streets, and Avenues, with water fronts. The sale will be absolute, without any reserve whatever.

HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr.,
ADOLF LEVINGER,
} Trustees.

These Lots are on or in the immediate proximity to the Eastern Boulevard, which according to act of Legislature runs through Avenue A from 67th to 84th-st., thence to Harlem River, and through 72d-st., from Avenue A to Central Park, and are in close vicinity to the terminus of the Long Island City Bridge, which will connect New-York with Long Island City, and within a few minutes of the new Harlem Steam-boat Landing, bringing them within twenty minutes of Fulton Ferry.

They are situated on high ground, affording an extensive view over the East and Harlem Rivers, Long Island Sound, Hell Gate, and surrounding scenery.

The removing of the Hell Gate obstructions is to be completed by July Fourth, this year, which will undoubtedly increase the value of this property very materially.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of ADOLF LEVINGER, No. 261 Broadway.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

VILLA PLOTS

on the slopes of the famous

ORANGE MOUNTAIN

at auction, adjacent to the station at

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS
and
DEALERS IN NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Pine st., will sell,
TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873,
by order of R. O. Cromelin, Esq.,
150 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK.
CHOICE PROPERTY IN AN ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD, SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS.
And on an Elevation Commanding Views Unequaled in Extent and Beauty in the Vicinity of New-York.

Streets are all graded and substantial plank-walks laid. Music by Grafulla's full Regimental Band. Luncheon before the sale. For maps, plans, and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

MAY DAY JUBILEE ON
CLASSIC GROUND.
MONEY! MERRIMENT! AND MUSIC!
1,000 NE PLUS ULTRA LOTS!
THE LEE MANSION,
and
A NUMBER OF VILLA PLOTS,
In the marvellously beautiful table

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Morton-st., as follows:

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 31, at 9:30 A.M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Prevosts Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. These wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, payable currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For passage or plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20, North River, New-York.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa.....Sat., May 24 | Olympia.....Wed., June 11
Transcria.....Wed., May 29 | Anchoria.....Sat., June 14
California.....Sat., May 31 | Columbia.....Wed., June 18
Caledonia.....Wed., June 4 | Victoria.....Sat., June 21
India.....Sat., June 7 | Assyria.....Wed., June 25

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Sat. Steamers. Wed. Steamers.
Gold. Currency.
Cabins.....$75 and $80 | $75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.....$130 | $130
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY. | $130

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednesday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, ANDREWS.....Saturday, May 31, at 8½ A. M.
ERIN, THOMSON.....Saturday, June 7, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, June 14, at 3 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, DUNCAN.....Tuesday, June 25, at 10 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Return tickets.....$150 and $180, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, FROM NEW-YORK.

Russia, Wednesday, May 22 | Calabria, Saturday, May 24
Java, Wednesday, May 29 | Parthia, Saturday, May 31
Chelsea, Wednesday, June 5 | Germania, Saturday, June 7
Scotia, Wednesday, June 11 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 14
Algeria, Wednesday, June 18 | Batavia, Saturday, June 21

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts and exchange payable at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Also, steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23, 2 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $60, $75, $80, gold, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $40. Prepaid steerage tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced prices.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 22 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. & O'REAGH, No. 202 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 36 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, June 11
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, July 9

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 42 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SUMMONT.....Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, June 28
FRANCE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....May 22, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FRENCH.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr.....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. P. PEARCE.....June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. ——.....July 2, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, $30, gold. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 15, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THIELSAUSEN.....May 22
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 48 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 25th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, calling Corinto and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave New-York on the 25th of May, 1878, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 48 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, May 25, 1878, for Aspinwall.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 13 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MANZANILLO, Capt. SPENCE, 28th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 30th inst.

For Hayti and Venezuela.

ARIEL, 1,500 tons, June 6.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander, ROBERT WATSON of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 26th inst., for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried: fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO.,
No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.

POM, WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 23 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CRAIG.....Wednesday, May 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the south or south-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,).....May 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....June 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU.

CUBA—Postponed until 12 M., THURSDAY, May 22.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, Wareham, Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. Tickets and state rooms secured, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken from all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with through trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKlin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16th 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th 12:00 M.	Friday, 16th ..., 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st ..:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th ..: 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st 11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th .. 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d .. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st 5:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDings at Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE fine steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily, from Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:30, and foot of 23d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR GRISCOM'S PORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
6:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. HOLDEN, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt-sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:20 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3, 8, 9:05 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:45, 7, 7:40, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:10, 6:30, and 8:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Philadelphia, 6:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M., day; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 12:54, 10:43 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 8:23, 10:14, 11:54, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:44, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:40, 11:54 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows: Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.

7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.

12 M., Jamaica express train.

2 P. M., Rockaway express train.

3:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.

5 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.

6 P. M., Northport. Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.

Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; and at Mineola with Hempstead.

On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave 34th, John Land at 6:7 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:

9 A. M., Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

9:30 A. M., Rockaway excursion train.

12:30 P. M., Rockaway excursion train.

7 P. M., Northport and Rockaway trains.

7:30 P. M., Rockaway accommodation train.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:38 A. M., 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:05, (Ex.,) 3:57, 4:35, 5:30, 9:05, (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M., to South Norwalk at 9:30 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and New-Rochelle.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express to Boston.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.30 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.30 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. HINDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post-office Envelopes, for a period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1878, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1, size 3½ by 5½ inches; estimated number required annually, 5,000,000.

No. 2, size 3¼ by 6⅜ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,000,000.

No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.

No. 4, size 4¼ by 10¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

No 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 4,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope (official and registered packages) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with plan of forms or bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and, in case of printing, to the samples, the gummings and printing are to be done in the same manner by hand. The Envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely tied with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, and the boxes tied with red tape. Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The Envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States attorney where the bidder resides, that such bidder shall, within five days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with satisfactory security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon his faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, page 256,) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of Envelopes as may be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NORTH-WEST CORNER ST. LOUIS AND DAUPHIN STS.,
MOBILE, Ala., April 30, 1878.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 250,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, July 1, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12, 1878.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1878, for furnishing military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1878, and ending June 30, 1879, as follows:

AT ATLANTA, GA.

800 cords wood, 15,000 pounds corn, 55,000 pounds oats, 125,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw.

AT AUGUSTA, GA.

75 cords wood, 2,000 pounds corn, 7,000 pounds oats, 11,000 pounds hay, 5,000 pounds straw.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

800 cords wood, 200,000 pounds anthracite coal, 800,000 pounds oats, 600,000 pounds hay, 160,000 pounds straw.

Proposals will state the prices delivered at the yard or depot; also the prices for wood and coal delivered where required within city limits, and for forage and straw delivered either at the wharf or railroad depot, free of expense to the United States.

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

200 cords wood, 250,000 pounds bituminous coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 100,000 pounds oats, 120,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

800 cords wood, 80,000 pounds oats, 110,000 pounds hay, 50,000 pounds straw.

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

200 cords wood, 25,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT FRANKFORT, KY.

200 cords wood, 200,000 pounds bituminous coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 15,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

AT FORT PULASKI, GA.

750 cords wood, 20,000 pounds oats, 40,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT JOHNSTON, N. C.

100 cords wood, 16,000 pounds oats, 20,000 pounds hay, 12,000 pounds straw.

AT FORT MACOON, N. C.

200 cords wood, 6,000 pounds oats, 2,500 pounds corn, 12,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

AT HUMBOLDT, TENN.

300 cords wood, 12,000 pounds corn, 12,000 pounds oats, 30,000 pounds hay, 14,000 pounds straw.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

1,000,000 pounds Pittsburg coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 120,000 pounds oats, 160,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw. The coal to be delivered at residences of officers in this city, in quantities as required from time to time.

AT LEBANON, KY.

150 cords wood, 150,000 pounds bituminous coal, 20,000 pounds corn, 40,000 pounds oats, 80,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT LANCASTER, KY.

100 cords wood, 150,000 pounds bituminous coal, 20,000 pounds corn, 8,000 pounds oats, 40,000 pounds hay, 17,000 pounds straw.

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

200 cords wood, 30,000 pounds corn, 30,000 pounds oats, 85,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

200 cords wood, 50,000 pounds corn, 75,000 pounds oats, 180,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw.

AT MT. VERNON ARSENAL, ALA.

75 cords wood, 20,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 3,000 pounds straw.

AT NASHVILL

ANÆSTHESIA.

Its History, Chemistry, and Practice—Addresses by Famous Medicists—Experiments by Prof. Doremus.

The curiosity which Mayer Havemeyer and many leading merchants felt as to the nature of anæsthetics, and which prompted them to request Prof. Doremus to give a lecture on the subject, was fully shared by the public in general. For yesternight Steinway Hall was crowded to the last degree, in spite of the extremely disagreeable weather, by an audience that was most deeply interested throughout the entire course of a somewhat lengthy excursion into the fair domain of science. At the hour of 8 o'clock punctually, Prof. Doremus and his friends sallied out from the side door and marched upon the platform, being received with loud cheers by the spectators who had previously been fully occupied in examining the huge alembics and reservoirs of gases which were arranged upon a table stretching from end to end of the platform.

Prof. Doremus came forward and explained that Mayor Havemeyer, in consequence of indisposition, had been unable to preside, but that his place would be filled by Mr. Hewitt, one of the best-known trustees of Cooper Institute. Mr. Hewitt thereupon presented himself to the audience, and in a few brief, well-chosen sentences gave the programme of the evening—the history of Anæsthesia, by Dr. Marion Sims; its chemistry, by Prof. Doremus; its application in surgery, by Prof. Hamilton; concluding with an address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Having given this, he introduced Dr. Marion Sims, the opening speaker, who was received with considerable applause, and who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. J. MARION SIMS.

Dr. Sims, after defining anæsthesia to be insensibility to pain produced by the inhalation of narcotic gases or vapor, enumerated as the anæsthetic agents in most general use nitrous oxide gas, sulphuric ether, chloric ether, chloroform, amyl, bichloride of mytheline, besides various combinations of some of these. With the exception of vaccination, he said, perhaps no greater boon has ever been bestowed by medicine upon humanity than that of producing temporary and complete insensibility to pain. From the earliest ages it has been the dream of the devotees of medicine to discover some means of annulling the pain of surgical operations. In ancient Greece and Rome medical men sought it, but sought in vain; but they moved in the right direction, for they caused their patients to inhale the fumes of narcotic extracts. This search has been constantly going on in all ages and in all countries. The story of the discovery of anæsthesia is so simple and straightforward that we wonder at this day how there should ever have been a doubt or a dispute as to its real authorship. Some thirty years ago a young man by the name of Colton was traveling through New-England, and delivering popular lectures on the subject of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, illustrating its effects on the human system by administering the gas to any of his audience who wished to take it. At Hartford, Conn., there lived at this time a young dentist, by the name of Horace Wells, not quite thirty years old. He was a man of great inventive genius and fine mechanical talent. He possessed a peculiarly active, investigating, and philosophic mind. Naturally kind-hearted, generous, and sympathetic, he earnestly sought for some means of relieving the pain necessarily inflicted in the practice of his profession. His inquiring mind had been at work for a long time in this direction. In August, 1840, he was called to extract a molar tooth for Mr., now Dr., L. P. Brockett, of Brooklyn, New-York, when Wells asked Brockett if he had ever seen any one take the nitrous oxide gas? Brockett replied in the affirmative, and Wells then said, "I believed that a man might be made so drunk by this gas, (the nitrous oxide,) or some similar agent, that dental or other operations might be performed upon him without any sensation of pain on the part of the patient." Colton arrived at Hartford on the 10th of December, 1844. On the evening of that day he lectured before a large audience, and wound up the evening's entertainment by administering the gas to several gentlemen, among them Dr. Wells. A Mr. Samuel A. Cooley was one of those who took the gas, and under its influence he unconsciously struck against some benches, injuring himself. When he recovered consciousness Dr. Wells asked him if he had not hurt himself. He replied, "No." Wells then said "You must have done so, for you hit yourself against the benches." The young man found that his knees were badly hurt, and the blood was running from them. He said, "I did not feel any pain at the time." Wells then turned and remarked to a friend, Mr. David Clarke, "I believe that a man by taking that gas could have a tooth extracted or a limb amputated and not feel the pain."

The speaker then recited how Dr. Wells determined to test his theory by having one of his own teeth extracted, and made an arrangement with Dr. Riggs, a neighbor, to extract it the next day. Colton gave him the nitrous oxide gas till he became insensible, and Dr. Riggs extracted one of his largest molar teeth. Wells remained under the influence of the gas some time, and immediately upon recovering from it he threw up his arms and exclaimed, "A new era in tooth-pulling! It did not hurt me more than the prick of a pin. It is the greatest discovery ever made!" At that moment, the discovery, no longer theoretical, became an accomplished fact; the discoverer proving in his own person the truth of his discovery. This was on the 11th of December, 1844. Let it be remembered that Colton was the first man who ever gave an anæsthetic for a surgical operation; that Wells was the first who ever submitted to an operation under an anæsthetic, and that Riggs was the first who ever performed an operation on an anæsthetized patient. From that moment Wells' enthusiasm was unbounded. He gave his heart and soul to the subject. He learned from Colton how to make and administer the gas; he experimented with it daily, and he published his experiments openly. He did not hide his great discovery from the world. He did not take out a patent for it under a fictitious name. No. This large-hearted, whole-souled man, this great philanthropist, gave freely to the world his great discovery.

Dr. Sims described Wells' experiment with sulphuric ether and his rejection of it as more liable to injure, and his visit to Boston to insure on the new discovery at the Medical College. The gas was not administered in sufficient quantity to the patient upon whom he was to operate and the experiment was a failure. Wells alluded to the ridicule and indignity with which the discoverer was treated, and to his return home broken hearted. After referring to the experiments with sulphuric ether of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a pupil of Dr. Wells', aided by Prof. Charles T. Jackson, who succeeded a tooth under its influence on the 30th September, 1846, the speaker said that on the 16th October the ether was given in the Massachusetts General Hospital to a patient who had a tumor exsected from the neck by Dr. John C. Warren. On the next day, the 17th October, another tumor was exsected from the arm by Dr. Hayward, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, under the influence of ether; and from that time it came rapidly into general use, not only in the large cities, but throughout the whole country. Liston was the first to use it in England, at the University College Hospital, London, and he immediately wrote to Edinburgh, where it was taken up by James Miller, Sir James Y. Simpson, and others. And soon anæsthesia, by sulphuric ether, was adopted by the whole profession throughout the civilized world.

The speaker then referred to the experiments of using the gas in general surgery, in the extraction of tumors, and in amputation, and described Wells' chagrin at seeing nitrous oxide gas superseded by ether as an anæsthetic—ether which he had tried and rejected. He saw his own claims as the great discoverer of anæsthesia unrecognized abroad, disputed and set aside at home, and he was disgusted, disappointed, and disspirited. He then went to New-York to lay his claims as the discoverer of anæsthesia before the profession of the great Metropolis. Soon after his arrival here, he manifested symptoms of mental aberration, and on the 24th of January, 1848, in a fit of madness, he ended his life with his own hands. But, continued the lecturer, if sulphuric ether supplanted nitrous oxide gas, as an anæsthetic, it in turn was destined soon to be eclipsed by the introduction of chloroform, whose anæsthetic properties were discovered by the late Sir James Y. Simpson, on the 15th of November, 1847. Sir James was the first to use an anæsthetic during the trying period in which woman earns the hallowed name of mother; and in this he conferred the greatest blessing, not only on the mothers of his own day, but on those of future generations for all time to come. Unfortunately, chloroform is attended with more risk to life than ether. Indeed, so great is the danger now considered, that prudent surgeons everywhere are beginning to hesitate about its indiscriminate use. It is now pretty well ascertained that chloroform kills about one in every 2,500 that take it; while there has been but one undoubted case of death from the use of nitrous oxide gas, and that occurred only about two months ago in England. But while the dangers from chloroform, in surgery, are so great, let me give a word of comforting assurance to my fair hearers, by stating the fact that not a single death, so far as I know, has ever been produced by chloroform when administered to a woman during the interesting period before alluded to.

With the death of Wells, nitrous oxide gas passed out of the minds of men, as an anæsthetic. The administration of ether and chloroform was attended with such comparative ease that they supplanted it altogether.

The revival of nitrous oxide gas, as an anæsthetic, was brought about in, apparently, an accidental way. Colton, who was, as before stated, a puplic lecturer and administrator of the gas in 1844, had continued this innocent and amusing occupation. In May, 1862, during one of his itinerary excursions, he gave an exhibition of it in New-Britain, Conn., and, as usual, stated the fact just alluded to. At the close of the lecture, an old lady present asked Colton if he would give her the gas for the extraction of some teeth, saying she was afraid to take ether or chloroform, and she was afraid to have it done without an anæsthetic. Colton promptly assented, and on the same day he gave the gas to this lady and to two others, while Dr. Dunham, the resident dentist of New-Britain, extracted several teeth for them. Dr. I. H. Smith, an eminent dentist of New-Haven, then began the use of the gas, and in the month of June, 1863, he extracted 1,785 teeth without accident. Dr. Colton then began to use it in dentistry in this City, over nine years ago, and since then has administered it to nearly 68,000 people without a single accident. The speaker then reviewed the growth of the gas into favor as an anæsthetic agent among surgeons in this country and abroad, and said that there were four epochs in the history of anæsthetics: First, the discovery of anæsthesia by nitrous oxide gas, by Horace Wells, in 1844; second, the introduction of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic, by Drs. Morton and Jackson, in 1846; third, the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, by Sir James Y. Simpson, in 1847; fourth, the revival of the use of nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic, by Colton, in 1863. Sir Humphrey Davy first suggested the idea of anæsthesia, and was on the verge of its discovery seventy years ago. We know that he inhaled the nitrous oxide gas for the relief of pain attendant upon cutting a wisdom tooth: that he was relieved of pain while under the influence of the gas, and that he suggested that the gas might be used to relieve the pain of "slight surgical operations where there was no great effusion of blood." If Sir Humphrey had been a surgeon, he would, in all probability, have put this idea to the test of experiment. But the great principle announced by him was allowed to lie dormant for nearly half a century, or till Wells, at an auspicious moment, seized the idea and at once put it into practical execution. To that great scientist, Richardson, we are indebted for the bichloride of mythelene; to Sir James Y. Simpson we owe chloroform; to John C. Warren, chloric ether, and to Morton and Jackson we can fully accord all honor for sulphuric ether, while we claim for Wells the highest place of honor, as being the first to demonstrate the fact that anæsthesia was practicable, and to be accomplished by the absorption of gases and vapors into the blood through the lungs. The great principle established, the only credit due to any one else is for the introduction of new agents capable of producing the same results.

The lecturer, in his concluding remarks, said: How rarely is any great discovery ever perfected by any one man! And how rarely is any great discovery ever made, without rival claimants for the honor! The question of priority is always one of bitterness and of vindictive personalities between rival claimants. But the time invariably arrives, sooner or later, when the impartial judgment of history, weighing dispassionately all the facts and evidence, bestows on each claimant his just due. In the present instance, we think the proper time has arrived for history to make its awards. To my mind it is as clear that Wells was the discoverer of anæsthesia as it is that Columbus was the discoverer of America. Each was followed by other daring and enthusiastic explorers, who enlarged the boundaries of regions previously unknown. Both were neglected, maltreated, and robbed of their well-earned honors, by those who had been friends and counselors; and both overwhelmed by disappointment and grief, died, as it were, of broken hearts.

ADDRESS OF PROF. DOREMUS.

Prof. Doremus came forward to explain to the audience the chemistry of the subject. He started by saying:

The first recorded instance of anæsthesia may be said to have happened in the Garden of Eden, when the Lord caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam. The operation which followed, we all know, resulted in the appearance of the last best gift to man—lovely woman. But what was the nature of that anæsthetic I cannot say, and shall leave to the eminent divine who honors us with his presence. The next recorded case is that of Noah, who produced insensibility on himself by drinking the juice of the grape, an act in which he has been followed very regularly by his descendants. Coal is a form of anæsthetic not so agreeable as that of the first mariner, and far more dangerous, since in the language of an eminent Arctic explorer, "He who suffers extreme cold will sleep, but he who sleeps will die." A peculiar method of producing insensibility is practiced in New-York by the garotters, who act by depriving the system temporarily of the necessary amount of oxygen. Choke-damp in the mines and carbonic acid also produce insensibility, and then death. Upon the platform are all the apparatus necessary for producing the nitrous oxide. Here are some jars containing nitrogen, others oxygen, and below the compound resulting from an admixture in certain proportions, namely, nitrous oxide. I have here a little candelabrum containing wax tapers. I place it in the jar containing oxygen. Observe how brilliantly the lights burn. I now place it in the nitrous oxide, where the lights are hardly so brilliant. I now place it in the nitrogen, and out the lights go at once. We will now show you the activity of this laughing-gas by having a diamond in it. The diamond is placed on a platinum plate, which I will now suspend in the laughing-gas, where a jet of hydrogen can play upon it, and as it burns it gradually burns into a compound carbonate of oxygen. This experiment is only interesting as it shows the ability of nitrous oxide to support the most powerful combustion. We have here a jet of common street-gas, to which we will add some laughing-gas, and you at once observe the wonderful increase of brilliancy. We have here a common blow-pipe, to which is attached a jet of common gas. I place in it a piece of metal. You see that the combustion is but slight. I add a jet of laughing-gas, and at once the metal bursts into a shower of sparks, from the great increase of the combustive power. The next brilliant discovery of the properties of laughing-gas was that of Faraday as to its compressibility, by which he succeeded in obtaining a clear liquid, colorless, tasteless, and as fair as crystal. We have here an apparatus for compressing the gas. It is, as you perceive, a kind of pump. But recent American inventions have enabled us to do it by steam in so economical and admirable a manner as to be able to furnish all surgeons and dentists with this gas in the compressed form—a great improvement over those bulky bags which marked its first introduction to individuals suffering with toothache. This liquid, though clear, is intensely cold, being 100° below zero, and its resistance will draw off a bottle from the wrought-iron reservoir. You will observe that as the liquid rushes from the stop-cock into the bottle, its exterior surface is covered with fine snow.

At this juncture the bottle burst from the intense cold, and whizzed by the head of the reporter of THE TIMES, to his great astonishment. Gathering the pieces, he was able completely to verify the statements of the Professor regarding its coldness.

The Professor continued: Placing a piece of mercury in this liquid, you will see it freeze. I now pour in the mercury, which, being comparatively warm, causes ebullition. I introduce a piece of lighted charcoal, which immediately flames up, but the mercury still remains frozen. Throwing out the charcoal and the liquid, I attempt to detach the pieces of mercury, but they are frozen so fast that it is impossible.

The effects of this substance on the human system all are familiar with. It has been called the gas of Paradise, the gas of the seven heavens. I would cordially advise all those who have not dissipated in this method to try the experiment, as it produces a feeling of exhilaration which no other substance can do or has done. Sir Humphrey Davy, nearly eighty years ago, believed that this gas would be found beneficial in removing pain from surgical amputations, where the effusion of blood was small. The next substance known as an anæsthetic agent is ether, made by adding sulphuric acid to alcohol. I need not tell you from what substances alcohol is formed, because you all know it. Sulphuric acid is a combination of oxygen and sulphur. The method of taking it is generally by wetting a handkerchief and placing it over the mouth and nostrils of the patient. I will now ignite it in the end of a tube and place it to oxygen, where you see it burns freely, also in nitrous oxide, where it still burns. In 1847, Simpson, of Edinburgh, introduced chloroform which is made by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime with alchohol in an alembic. I regret I have not the time to explain the chemical changes which take place in this combination, resulting in this wonderful anæsthetic chloroform. This agent is still heavier than the ether, and although less combustible, still burns freely. My watch admonishes me that I have now exhausted my time, and I will now conclude by mentioning a few of the anæsthetic substances discovered of late. He then mentioned those obtained from the distillation of petroleum and naphtha, and also from the distinctive distillation of wood and other substances, resulting in a class known as ettyls.

As Prof. Doremus left the platform he was greeted with reiterated plaudits. The next gentleman introduced was Prof. Frank Hamilton, who spoke on the practical application of anæsthetics in surgery.

ADDRESS OF PROF. FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.

Dr. Hamilton said that the history of surgery was marked by two grand epochs: the one being the epoch of Herophilus and Erasistratus, who first studied anatomy by the aid of human dissections; and the second, the epoch of Wells, who first discovered that surgical operations could be made without pain—the one dating from Egypt, 300 years before Christ; and the other from our own country, in the year 1844—standing almost at the extreme limits of barbarism and civilization, and separated by more than 2,000 years. The first wrested surgery from empiricism, the second lifted it to the rank of a humane art. In the years preceding this latter discovery — the pre-anæsthetic period—many surgical operations and expedients which are now daily practiced were exceedingly difficult if not impossible; because patients sometimes preferred to incur the risks of permanent maiming, or of speedy death, rather than endure the suffering caused by the knife; because operators themselves frequently shrank from the responsibility of urging an operation when so much pain was to be inflicted; and because in certain delicate operations the writhing of the body and the quivering of the wounded muscles often put it beyond the skill of the most adroit surgeon to make his incisions with precision and safety. He pictured the terrors of the operating-table in the past, contrasting it with the system of to-day, when the patient lies down to pleasant dreams, and awakes unconscious that his arm or his leg is taken off. We do not attempt to conceal from you, he continued, that death has been caused by the administration of anæsthetic agents. But you ought also to know that these accidents have been very few, when compared with the vast number of cases in which anæsthetics have been employed. Unfortunately there is no drug, known to science, sufficiently potent to conquer either pain or disease, which may not, also, cause sickness and death. It is a natural law, denied only by empirics, that there can be no active remedial agent which shall prove, at all times and under all circumstances, innocuous. The fact, therefore, that anæsthetics have, in some cases, caused death, does not invalidate their claims, any more than the same fact invalidates the claims of opium, of aconite, of arsenic, or other remedial agents. Surgeons are not yet fully agreed as to whether nitrous oxide gas, ether, or chloroform, is the most safe. If I were to state my own conclusions, based upon the records of cases as they appear from time to time in the medical journals, I would say that eighty per cent. of the deaths had been caused by chloroform, perhaps fifteen per cent. by ether, and not more than two per cent. by nitrous oxide. But nitrous oxide has not hitherto been used as often and as freely, for grave surgical operations, as ether or chloroform, and this may explain the difference in favor of the former. There is one coincidence in the history of the discovery of anæsthetics to which I desire to call your attention. In December, 1844, Mr. Langley, of this city, sent to the press an American edition of Velpeau's great work on Surgery, with notes by Dr. Valentine Mott. In this edition we read as follows: "To avoid pain in a surgical operation is a chimera that we can no longer pursue in our time. A cutting instrument and pain, in operative surgery, are words which are never presented separately to the mind of the patient, but in an association which he must of necessity admit. * * * It is to the hand of the operator and the quality of the bistoury that we must look to obtain the desired result. Let the hand be light and steady, and the bistoury smooth and well sharpened, and give with the first stroke the whole length and depth that the incision should have, and you can also without danger—then act with promptness and without hesitation, * * * * and you will have no other pains to encounter than those which are inherent in the operation, and which nothing can separate from it." These were the only words of comfort which the most accomplished surgeons of the World could give to the frightened and trembling patient, waiting for the surgeon's knife, in December, 1844. During the same month, and before this sad legacy had been opened and read, namely, in December, 1844, Horace Wells, a dentist, of Hartford, Conn., had demonstrated "that to avoid pain in a surgical operation" was no longer "a chimera," but a possible and welcome fact, and that the second and most brilliant epoch for surgery and for suffering humanity had actually begun.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was then introduced as the speaker who had the high privilege of turning out the audience. He said that it was now nearly 10:30 o'clock, and it would be presuming too much on the good nature of the audience if he did more than pronounce a benediction. And he hoped that should any of the audience be necessitated to call in the good offices of the gentlemen they had heard, they would come like unwavering anæsthetics and bottle. He then bowed and withdrew, amid a storm of laughter and cheers. The congregation slowly poured out into the rain, after considerable pinning up of dresses, and sotto voce male swearing over intractable umbrellas.

WILL THE NEW LAW FAIL?

The First Case Under the Professional Criminals Act—An Unexpected Hitch.

On Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, Officer Daniel Quigley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was walking through Grand-street, being at the time dressed in citizen's clothes, when his attention was directed to a man who was acting in a suspicious manner. He followed him to a lager-beer saloon in Crosby-street, and saw another man join the one he was following. The two men entered the tenement-house No. 56 Crosby-street, and proceeded to a vacant room on the upper floor. The scuttle opened into this room. The roof of the building abuts on the rear of No. 507 Broadway, occupied as a silk warehouse, which had been robbed some time ago by burglars entering it from the rear. In this room the men remained for half an hour. On their leaving they were arrested by the officer and taken to the Mulberry-street Station-house, where they were locked up. They gave their names as Charles Monell, of No. 174 Madison-street, and Thomas Morton, of No. 111 Bleecker. On being arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, Quigley could not substantiate his complaint of "suspicious persons," as they had no burglars' tools in their possession, and he did not know them to be thieves, although he said he had been informed that Monell's picture was in the rogues' gallery at Central Office. Justice Hogan, remembering that the new act for the punishment of professional criminals came into force yesterday, sent Officer Quigley to Central Office to obtain a copy of the law and find if any detective of Capt. Irwin's command knew either of the men to be thieves. Quigley returned to court with a copy of the law and a picture of Monell, which he said he had received from Detective Tilley, who said the photograph would be sufficient proof. Justice Hogan asked Quigley why Detective Tilley had not come down to the court. Quigley replied that Detective Tilley refused to come, saying he had not time, and Quigley then remarked, "The fact is, Judge, that a man in uniform like myself cannot get any information from detectives. The only time the police are only roustabouts for these men. Judge Hogan sent a subpœna to Detective Tilley, and requested the owners of the silk store to ask at Police Head-quarters that detectives be sent to Court to indentify the prisoners. The gentlemen went to Central Office and five detectives were sent down, who failed to identify the men. At 2 o'clock Detective Tilley came to court and said that Quigley had not asked him to come, but had merely asked him for Monell's picture, and that he gave it to him. Quigley again repeated the statement he made in the morning, and quite an angry altercation took place between him and Detective Tilley in court. The latter further said that Monell's picture had been taken a few weeks ago, at the request of Capt. Clinchy and Detective Brennan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, to which Quigley is attached.

Detective Brennan said that he had arrested Monell on suspicion of committing a burglary, and that a thief had informed him that Monell was only out of State Prison three months. Justice Hogan said that the case was very curiously mixed up, and ordered the prisoners to be taken to Central Office, that some detective might see and identify them. This was done. The prisoners will be arraigned at court to-day, and if not identified will be discharged.

Alleged Theft of $100,000 worth of Stocks.

Yesterday morning the discovery was made that eleven certificates of shares of the "Atlantic and Graut Powder Company" of San Francisco, representing a total of 1,000 shares, and valued at $100,000, had been abstracted from the safe of Mr. Taliaferro P. Shaffner at his office, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

Information of the fact that these certificates were missing was communicated to Mr. Joseph B. Stewart, counsel for parties who had caused an injunction to be served, restraining the removal or negotiation of these stocks, pending legal proceedings, and that gentleman at once set about investigating the case. He learned that James Deval, a clerk in Mr. Shaffner's office, and an alleged stockholder in the Grant Company, had not been at the office during this week, and from other information obtained he was led to believe that Deval was in Jersey City with his father-in-law, Dr. Jacob Clark, of Ohio. Mr. Stewart went to Jersey City, and placed the case in the hands of Capt. McHenney, of the First Precinct, who arrested them at Taylor's Hotel, on a warrant previously issued by Police Justice Seymour. The prisoners were conducted to Police Head-quarters, and were detained in the Captain's room, to await an investigation.

Mr. Stewart made affidavit before Justice Seymour of the abstraction of ten certificates of shares of the Atlantic and Grant Powder Company, of fifty shares each, of the value of $100 a share, and one certificate, No. 123, for 500 shares of the same, valued at $100 a share; that on the 19th and 20th of May, Devoe and Clark unlawfully and feloniously entered a safe at No. 78 Broadway, New-York, and stole eleven certificates of shares, and that the shares were the property of Taliaferro, Shaffner, and deponent.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, Mr. Shaffner, in obedience to a telegram from Mr. Devoe, made his appearance at Police Head-quarters, and they, together with Dr. Clark, held a lengthened consultation. Finally the parties entered the Court-room.

Mr. Norman L. Rowe, counsel for the accused, stated to the Court that an understanding had been come to between all the parties concerned. He said that the injunction had not been served upon Mr. Devoe until to-day, after his arrest, and since the certificates had been removed from the safe. He further stated that arrangements had been entered into between Mr. Shaffner and his clients that the certificates should be returned.

Mr. Shaffner proposed that inasmuch as he was responsible for $100,000 worth of these stocks—the injunction having been served upon him—that they be handed over to his custody until a receiver be appointed. This being accepted, the certificates were handed to Mr. Shaffner, and the prisoners were discharged.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A special panel of 250 jurors was drawn in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the trial of Tweed. The hearing has been set down for Tuesday.

Gerrit Smith has written a letter to Gen. Thomas Jordan, Miguel de Aldama, and Charles A. Dana, inclosing a draft for $1,000 to be used for the relief of poor Cubans.

M. Keovacs, No. 54 Sheriff-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling unstamped cigars. United States Commissioner Shields committed him in default of $500 bail.

Sergt. James M. Miller was transferred yesterday, by the Board of Police, from the Twenty-ninth to the Twenty-fifth Precinct, and Sergt. Michael Fanning from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred among some lumber on board the packet-ship Ellen Austin, belonging to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., lying at Pier No. 20 East River. The flames were quickly put out. Damage $200.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. A. O'Doherty took place yesterday at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral. The services were conducted without any unnecessary ceremonies. The body was afterward removed to Coram, Long Island.

The annual Spring parade of the Seventh Regiment takes place to-day, at 2 P. M. The line of march will be down Broadway to the Battery, Beaver-street, Broad-street, Nassau-street, Maiden-lane, and Broadway to the City Hall, where the regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at 4 o'clock P. M.

The anniversary exercises of the Universalist Sunday-schools of this City was held yesterday at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Addresses were delivered by Revs. E. C. Sweetser, Chas. Finbrer, I. M. Atwood, and E. H. Chapin, D. D. There were 633 children present, representing six schools.

Doorman Daniel Sullivan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was tried before Commissioner Bosworth yesterday, charged with having taken improper liberties with a young girl who was locked up at the station-house for truancy. The charge was fully proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners and Sullivan was dismissed the department.

Omey E. Dodge, stock broker, was arrested yesterday at the suit of John W. Chamberlin, in an action to recover $21,100 damages for alleged misappropriation of the proceeds of certain shares in the New-York and Hudson River Railroad, purchased with the money and for the benefit of complainant. Rufus Hatch and Julius M. Noyes gave bail for the defendant's appearance in $10,000.

Andrew Uneoulson, seaman, of the British brig Ellis, made a complaint before Commissioner Shields yesterday against Charles Fulton, Captain of the brig, charging him with beating him, and striking him on the head with a block, knocking complainant senseless. The case was referred to the British Consul, the United States authorities having no jurisdiction.

BROOKLYN.

The budget of the Board of Education for 1874 calls for $293,550 for building and repairing, and $617,100 for the general fund.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The election for village officers of West Mount Vernon, held on Friday evening, resulted in the choice of Joseph Bellesheim for President; Henry Behrman and William White for Trustees; and Henry Trede for Treasurer.

The Roman Catholics residing in the village of Tremont and its immediate vicinity propose holding a mass-meeting this evening for the purpose of taking steps for the celebration of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church at Tremont.

The election held on Friday evening for village officers of Mount Vernon resulted in the choice of Jacob Jaeger and George R. Crawford for Trustees; John Berry (without opposition) for Treasurer; Thomas Conlan, Matthew Morrison, and Lewis A. Rich for Assessors.

Herman Gately, a young man in the employ of William Grever, at the corner of Railroad avenue and Fitch-street, Tremont, while engaged in grooming a horse, was kicked on the forehead and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Charles B. Middlebrook has been appointed Justice of the Peace in the town of Northfield, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Haggerty, of Port Richmond.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Samuel S. Aymar, who has filled the office of United States Collector for Queens County for several years, has received the appointment of Deputy Collector for the county under the recent arrangement for consolidating the revenue districts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Freeholders of Union yesterday fixed the county tax for the year 1873-4 at $210,000.

Gov. Parker has appointed William Ward, of Newark, Colonel and Division Inspector on the staff of Gen. Gershom Mott.

The Pope robbery case was yesterday continued in the Passaic County Court, the evidence for the State being concluded and the defense will open this morning.

Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company, has presented $1,000 to the managers of the Denville Camp-meeting for the improvement of their grounds.

John H. Foster was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, for presenting at the First National Bank a forged check for $185 70, purporting to have been drawn by Winslow, Ames & Co. He is held for examination.

The authorities of North Bergen, having determined to proceed against the bondsmen of Edward D. Johnson, the defaulting Collector, yesterday made search for the bond given by him, but it could not be found.

The improvement of the navigation of the Passaic is progressing rapidly. The new channel will be 75 feet wide and 7½ feet deep at low water. It is expected that the entire work will be completed by September next.

A passenger on the Pembroke steamer, of the Cardiff line, which arrived at Jersey Tuesday night, found on Thursday morning that his state-room had been entered before he awoke, and £18 in gold and a diamond ring, worth seventy guineas stolen.

Mrs. Amelia Mouks, aged fifty years, a widow, residing on and owning a small farm near Newfoundland, Morris County, committed suicide on Monday evening, by hanging herself in an outhouse. The body was not found until the next day. Family troubles are supposed to be the cause.

The annual conference of the African M. E. Church for the District of New-York met yesterday in Zion Church, Monmouth-street, Jersey City. There were thirty-five ministers present. Rev. Dr. J. J. Clinton, bishop of the diocese, presided, and at the conclusion of his opening address the conference adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

The fortieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum was celebrated yesterday, at the new asylum building, corner of Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues. The Treasurer's report showed that during the year the total receipts were $32,863, and the expenditures $28,361, leaving a balance which, added to former balances, makes a total of $6,920 now on hand. The total cost of the new building was $190,499, and the only incumbrance is a mortgage for $7,500, which has been assumed by Mr. S. B. Chittenden. The Secretary, Mrs. Charles Fiucker then read the annual report, by which it appeared that there are now 234 children in the asylum. During the year 186 were received and 118 discharged, 102 of the latter having been taken by friends, and the remainder provided with good homes. Five had died in the institution during the year. In the evening an entertainment was given at the institution, the children taking the chief part in the exercises.

Burglars Arrested.

Some weeks ago the silk-store of Messrs. Carpenter & Saurbrier, No. 594 Broadway, was entered by burglars and $10,000 worth of silks stolen. From information received Detectives Brennan and Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, became convinced that the robbery was committed by Thomas Kenney and Thomas L. Foster, who, the officers learned, had left the City. The detectives subsequently ascertained that Kenney and Foster were arrested by State Constable Jones, in the office of the Adams Express Company at Boston, while receiving a valise containing a set of burglar's tools. A requisition was procured, and yesterday morning Detective Brennan brought the prisoners back from Boston. They will be arraigned before District Attorney Phelps this morning.

The Brooklyn Detectives—Two of Them Ordered on Patrol Duty.

Yesterday Detectives Powers and Finehout, of the celebrated Brooklyn detective squad, were ordered to report at the Fourth and Tenth Precincts respectively for duty as patrolmen. The immediate cause of the removal of these officers is their carelessness in allowing a prisoner to escape. They were directed, some time since, to look out for a window-smasher and shop-lifter named *Jerry Lent*. On Monday last they arrested him on Fulton-street, near Gold, and after walking between them for a few blocks, Lent suddenly darted forward, and as they rushed after him he turned in an opposite direction and easily escaped them. The case came before the Commissioners, and both officers were ordered on patrol duty. Finehout says that rather than comply he will resign.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market more active and prices firmer; Eastern buyers taking hold liberally: fair to good Steers selling at $5 @$5 50; choice to extra, $5 80@$6; still-fed 1014 cwt. Steers brought $4 62½; butchers' Cows and Steers, $4 10@$4 75; shipments yesterday, 2,400. Live Hogs active for choice light grades, 10c. higher; receipts, 9,500; sales of medium to fair at $4 55@$4 60; good to choice, $4 60@$4 90; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; market fairly active and firmer; sales of good shorn at $5 40@$5 80; a lot of 125 lbs. weights at $7.

Providence Print-Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—Print Cloths are a shade lower; light sales at 6¼c.@6¼c. for 64x64, Standard and Extra.

[Advertisement.]

A HAPPY SUGGESTION!—If you want to secure a pleasant condition of mind, and improve your personal appearance, buy a KNOX hat. His Spring style is unmistakably beautiful. Make your purchase at No. 212 Broadway.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, Stewart Brown, George A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Kortright, Mrs. Watts Sherman and maid, Mrs. A. F. B. Morse, Miss Morse, E. L. Morse, Miss Goodrich and maid, Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Pillot, Mrs. Keogh, Mrs. Handcock, Col. S. Mock, Col. Hudson, Mrs. Strange, Mrs. Theo. Dehon and maid, Miss Minnie Dehon, Miss Benson, Mrs. Affison and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, two children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Foster, Mrs. A. E. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bettz, two Misses Butts, two Mr. Butts, Mrs. J. W. Oothout, Gen. Cullum, U. S. A., Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Wood, R. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heitner, Dr. T. Meyers, Col. T. M. Meyers, Gen. Smith, C. W. Graham, Viscount de Thury, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, J. Erastus Lester, W. P. Caldwell, John Caldwell, J. H. Winter, A. Weinberg, W. G. Morse, Miss Aborn, Miss Cox, Geo. Cator, J. L. McGehee, W. Gardner, H. A. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, infant, and nurse, W. H. Crane, E. Cancorna, R. Lowe, Mrs. Horner, Hon. J. J. Thorburgh, Chas. Borderick, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Van Schaick, C. M. Prodger, Jose Esprin, J. Freedman, John McKercher, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Hon. J. W. Beckman, James A. Casserley, M. P. Levy, James H. Walker, Mr. Taqbeni, John Boggs, A. Sidney, Mr. Prescott, S. W. Hopkins, B. W. Jones, J. G. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Charles Gunnelman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cunningham, J. V. Alexander, A. Eccleston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chamberlain, Miss McGehee, Mrs. Denbridge, C. A. Parker, H. C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Miss C. H. Thomas, Miss Hind, Dr. Samuel Lewis, and Julius M. Noyes gave bail for the defendant's appearance in $10,000.

In steam-ship Pembroke, from Cardiff.—Mrs. Margaret Hasen, Mrs. Mary Griffiths, John Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Treasrail and family, Mrs. Sarah Blake, John Heap, Mrs. Mary Ann Whitnell, wife, and 5 children, Wm. George and family, Mrs. Isabella Stewart, John Morgan, Frederick Tremaine, Wm. Hall, F. Sascoune, Frederick Fallland, John and Mrs. John Rees and family, D. W. Rees, Winfield Rees, James Washborough, Humphrey Irving, Alfred Douglass, and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Thatcher, Lawrence Thatcher, Mrs. Helena Paine, Master Mary E. Paine, V. Paine, Mrs. Ruth Davies, Mrs. Mary Jane Swillman, Wm. Swillman, S. H. Gray, Thos. Richards, R. B. Tomkins, Wm. Burnett, M. Calvert, W. E. Frost, R. Turner.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Miss Baxter, Henry Dodge and lady, Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. A. McGregor and child and lady, Dr. J. R. Jones, Miss Gentles, John Cowper and lady, D. Sinclair, Geo. Rankin, John Henderson, Obed. B. Robsas, B. Budge, Mrs. Topling and family, Mrs. James Moodie and infant, Miss Caseley, Benjamin Elder, Mi